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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SHERMAN,

At Hillsboro, Ohio, August 20, 1868.

The Republican meeting at Hillsboro, Thursday, was large. Colonel William Trimble presided. Speeches were made by Senator Sherman and Hon. John A. Smith, Republican candidate for Congress.

Mr. Sherman said:

It was not my purpose, fellow-citizens, to commence my part of this canvass so soon. I came home recently, from Washington, very much exhausted by the hot weather and confining labors of the closing weeks of Congress, and meant to remain at home awhile, enjoying the pure air of the highlands of Richland county, but the request of the State Executive Committee and the desire to visit this part of my native State, bring me here among you to open, on my part, the case which you, in common with the whole American people, are about to try. In doing so, I will seek to present a general statement of the detailed argument that must follow from this to the day of election.

In every Presidential campaign there is some question of prominence which rises like a mountain from the plain of collateral questions, and upon which it is the duty of the citizen constantly to turn his gaze. Unless he can fix his mind upon some central idea—some great object of national interest—his vision is obscured by surrounding objects, and disturbed by the mists and fogs of partisan warfare. This campaign, more strikingly than most others, has a central idea—a made-up issue clearly defined by the two parties, distinctly announced in their platforms, and fairly represented by the opposing candidates. That issue is, whether the governments of the late rebel States, now nearly reconstructed upon a loyal basis by the Republican party, shall stand until changed by the constitutional action of their own people, or whether they shall be overthrown by force and violence, and their governments be restored to the very rebels against whom we have fought for years, and who have covered our land with graves and our people with debt.

In 1860 the great question was whether the people would be deterred from electing their choice for President by threats of secession. In 1864 the great question was whether the war was a failure; and now the question is whether the rebels who threatened and waged war, and who were compelled to yield unconditionally to Gen. Grant, shall, without conditions or safeguards, be restored to their old power to dominate over loyal men. What other questions can compare to this?

If the contest was to be determined by the mere comparison of the public services of the candidates, every one would say that General Grant ought to be elected. The highest services should be rewarded with the highest honors. But I do not place this election upon mere personal grounds. The vital importance of the election of General Grant grows out of the condition of affairs in the South. This campaign is to complete a cycle of events of great importance for human progress as any period of history.

After a long struggle in arms with rebels and another long struggle in Congress with Andrew Johnson, we are approaching a period of rest and peace. We need it. We can then turn our eyes to the development of our resources. We can then deal with questions of finance and political economy. We can then look to the Southern States as restored to their proper country and no longer under the control of rebels and enemies. Under the prudent management of General Grant the violent spirits of the South will have no recourse but to submit to the laws. The struggle in the Southern States, especially, will then be settled, and the right of all men to liberty will be secured and acquiesced in. Loyal will be no longer murdered in open day—nor be driven from their homes by vigilance committees, Ku-Klux-Klans, regulators, or any hellish machinery invented in the days of slavery.

The constitutional amendment, containing the only guarantee we have of the results of the war, will be put into effective operation. The heroism of our soldiers and the precious blood of our people will be crowned with complete success.

But if Governor Seymour is elected upon his platform and his surroundings, what is the inevitable result? All the suppressed hate and rage and violence of a defeated party will be let loose in the South like an angry tempest. His election will be the signal for banishment from the South of every Northern man who, as he had a right to do, emigrated to the South. Every negro, especially those who fought under our flag, will be deprived of all political and civil rights, and if not re-enslaved will be placed in a condition but little better than extermination. The State governments now in peaceful operation will be forcibly overthrown by rebels who glory in their rebellion, and the most rebels, whose names are now on record, will be the honored recipients of political power and be thrust forward to make and execute laws for loyal people. We will again be struggling in Congress and out of Congress to make good the abolition of slavery—secure the payment of the public debt and the pensions to wounded soldiers, to widows and orphans.

I repeat that in view of these things the great object to be kept in view in this election is the effect it will have in the South. With Seymour it is rebel rule, and the overthrow of the present State governments; with Grant it is peace upon the present laws, with the State governments now in force.

Am I stating the results dependent upon this election too strongly? We ought to have a clear perception of this matter before we proceed one step in the canvass. Let us look upon all hands that the conspicuous figures in the late Democratic Convention in New York were leading, prominent rebel Generals, who came into the Convention, as well as they could, upon had waged against the United States, but proud of it. They nominated the candidates and dictated the platform. They were received with shouts of applause in and out of the Convention. They introduced the rebel yell into the Convention. The rebel uniform, worn upon a military band, was paraded for days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. When the important work of the Convention was proceeded with, the rebel leaders were conspicuously prominent. In the committee that framed the platform the politicians were allowed to fix up all the general phrases, which mean this or that, just as they pleased, but the general axioms which everybody agrees to; but when they came to the vital point, that upon which the whole canvass hinges, General Wade Hampton appears upon the stage. One of the axioms agreed to by both parties is that the question of suffrage properly belongs to the people of the States. They announce this, but Gen. Hampton asks them, "what States do you mean? Do you mean the States as they existed during the war, or the reorganized States?" and he tells us "he asked that they would declare that there questions belonged to the States under their constitutions up to the year 1865;" that is to the rebel States as they then existed during the war. Here was the rub. If this prevailed, the constitutional amendment, all the acts of reconstruction, all the results of the war, all the security for the public debt, the liberty of the slave, guarantees against the rebel debt and pensions, all the great objects for which the loyal people of the country freely gave up 300,000 of the best men of the land, and burdened themselves and their children with debt and taxes—all those would have been surrendered by a conclave of politicians upon the demand of a defeated rebel who, in his own person, is responsible for the slaughter and starvation of thousands of our brave soldiers.

These politicians said to General Hampton, "They would be willing to give us everything we desired; but we of the Convention must remember that they had a great fight to make; and it would not be policy to place upon the platform that which would engender prejudice at the North." In that the language you, my countrymen, would have addressed to such a General as Wade Hampton's? It is the language of humiliation and not of victory, it is the language of policy and not of principle; it is the language of expediency and not of loyalty. It is answered as it ought to be by the first clause of the Chicago Platform as follows:

"We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in many of the States lately in rebellion, of constitutions recognizing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard it as the duty of the Government to continue its efforts until peace and prosperity shall permeate all such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy or military rule."

Well, when General Hampton found that for policy's sake the politicians did not want to take the rugged issue, he said: "I would take the resolutions if they would allow me to add but three words which you will find embodied in the platform. I added this: 'and we declare that the reconstruction acts were revolutionary, unconstitutional and void.'"

To this the politicians agreed, and all there is in this platform that is material or important is in these words of Wade Hampton, and they present an issue as monstrous as ever was submitted to the American people.

But to give point to this issue, let us look at their nominations. Did they want a representative of a financial idea? there was Mr. Pendleton of our State. They did not want the greenbacks. If they wished to bury the past issues and commence upon a broader plane of statesmanship, there was Chief Justice Chase. "Barkis is willing." If they wanted a loyal soldier, with conservative ideas, there was Gen. Hancock. They would have none of him; and finally lit upon Governor Seymour, the hero of the New York rioting, the oily politician who presided over the Democratic Convention in 1864, and who during the whole war never uttered a patriotic sentiment or breathed an aspiration for the success of our cause.

But the most significant indication is the nomination of my old friend Frank Blair. Now I like him personally. He is a frank man, he is a brave man, he is a true friend, and rendered valuable services during the war, but it was not for these attributes he was nominated. He is a man of strong passions, prejudices and will; he hates as he loves, and would always rather resort to violence than to law, to force than to reason. In the recent fierce political conflict in Missouri he was upon sides with the rebels, and to overthrow those who stand in his way, no measures are too dangerous and the public peace and public safety, and even the cause for which he fought must give way before his stormy passions. In this spirit when he became a candidate before the Democratic Convention, he wrote these words:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own governments and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President it will not be difficult to compel the Senate once more to submit to the obligations of the Constitution."

In these revolutionary words he touched the temper of the Democratic Convention. He was nominated by General Preston, of Kentucky, seconded by General Forrest, of Fort Pillow infamy, and by Wade Hampton, who had laid the foundation in the platform; and with this support—on this letter, and solely because of this letter—Frank Blair was nominated.

And now, fellow-citizens, what of all this? Is not the great issue plainly before us? Does not Frank Blair, in this same letter, truly state that this is the real and only question which we should allow to control us? We in Ohio, surrounded as we are with so many of the blessings of Providence, might live in peace even under a restoration of Democratic rule; but what would be the unhappy condition of the loyal white men of the Southern States, some of whom I went, no doubt, from your own neighborhood? They will be driven from their new found homes, with wife and children, and robbed of their property, unless they surrender the convictions of their life. What will become of the emancipated slaves, whom we are bound to protect in their rights and liberty by every obligation of honor? They have already been threatened with the fate of the Indians. God Almighty will not protect us if we leave them, and especially those who fought under our flag, to the tender mercies of rebels. What will become of the constitutional amendment, which was only declared to be adopted upon its ratification by eight of the reconstructed States? If these States fall, that which depends upon their consent falls also.

That amendment was agreed to by the almost united voice of Ohio, and yet the Democratic party of Ohio undertook to withdraw that assent when, on another issue, they got a majority of the Legislature. If they succeed now they will treat this amendment as null and void. What then? If we allow this injustice to the South the waves of civil war may reach us again, and as our Government will then no longer be under the control of the people, enslaved—in the side of liberty and law—we may not have, as in times past, the guidance of Supreme Power. But I believe, in the future as in the past, the people will decide this issue rightly and with the same instinct of right which, governs masses of men, and which, after all, is but the aggregate wisdom of many minds, and the safe foundation of republican institutions, will seize the main question and shape it by their judgment upon it. They will stand by the men who stood by us in the war, whether they be white or black. They will guard their rights, their liberty and their safety, even against the prejudices of men who were their friends. They will lean with confidence upon the tried services of General Grant, and be wary of the man who, on the 4th of July, 1863, when Gettysburg was being fought and Vicksburg was being surrendered to Grant, was preparing the mob in New York for the murder of inoffensive women and children.

Now, fellow-citizens, if I was influenced alone in this canvass by my sense of the relative importance of the issues involved, I would confine myself to the measures of reconstruction, and go over with you their history and the reasons that induced me, as one of your Senators, to give them my support. But there are always brought into a Presidential canvass a great many collateral topics which it is not wise for us to overlook. Governor Seymour, Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Pendleton, my new colleague, Mr. Thurman, and other leading Democrats, seek to divert your attention from the revolutionary features of their party, by discussing what they call financial questions. I intend on this occasion to follow them with some observations, and I trust I may rely to your intelligence to keep always in view the main question of reconstruction, which, I agree with Frank Blair, is the real and only question which we ought to allow to control us.

These gentlemen usually commence by saying that the Republican party has been in power for eight years, and is, therefore, responsible for all the financial measures of that time. That is true. But the last Democratic Secretary of the Treasury was Howell Cobb, who, while holding office and receiving a salary from the United States, conspired to destroy the public credit, and then, with the great mass of his party in the South, joined in the rebellion. The official accounts we have of him he was stamping for Seymour and Blair, and fiercely denouncing the loyal men of Georgia as carpet-baggers and scalawags. Perhaps in the general restoration Cobb may be again Secretary of the Treasury.

When the Republican party received the Government from the Democratic party it was certainly not in a state of profound peace. It was in the midst of a war unparalleled in the history of the world. Its expenditures were not one or two millions of dollars, but hundreds of millions, and of necessity it could not at once adjust its financial talk. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, who is confessedly one of the ablest leaders of the Democratic party, in a recent speech said he wished to know what has been done with the three hundred sums of money collected from you. He says:

"From the 30th of June, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the receipts in gold from customs amounted to $383,792,267 46, and in currency, $1,000,000 in all; but, to $788,289,95 4, making, in the whole, $1,172,082,253 41 at the interest on the debt, during these three years, has averaged about $125,000,000 per year, making in the three years $375,000,000. Deducted from the sum collected leaves about $800,000,000, being more than $300,000,000 per year in a time of profound peace, and when the debt of the country by a policy has created a state of hostilities. This great sum of money has been expended in legislative, judicial, executive and military expenses."

You see that this is a general charge, that these the money has been squandered by Andrew Johnson's administration to expend three hundred millions a year for ordinary expenses of the Government. Let us see how this stands. The total receipts are probably correctly stated at $1,280,000,000. But in the annual report of official documents, that out of this was paid for interest of the public debt over $420,000,000, instead of $375,000,000, as stated by him. This is an error of only $45,000,000. I find, also, that over $200,000,000 was paid on the principal of the public debt, which was reduced that amount. Now this fact is entirely suppressed. I find, also, that out of this sum over $140,000,000 has been paid for back pay and bounties, and for transportation and subsistence of the army and navy, all of which accrued during the war, but was paid after July 1, 1865. Now this fact is suppressed. I found, also, that there was paid during the three years for new bounties to soldiers the sum of $49,853,559, and to States for claims for war expenses the sum of $10,350,000, and to payments for property lost or destroyed during the war, $11,000,000, in all over $70,000,000 of war claims. Mr. Hendricks don't say a word about this. It thus appears that from the $1,287,000 000 received, nearly $900,000,000 were paid for principal and interest of the funded and floating debt and for bounties, leaving $387,000,000 for three years' expenditures, or $130,000,000 a year instead of $300,000,000, as stated by Mr. Hendricks. What reliance can you place on financial statements when such men will thus seek to mislead the people?

And so with my new colleague, Mr. Thurman. I find a recent speech of his in West Virginia, in which he seems terribly troubled about the taxes. He conjures up the misfortunes of some ambitious young copperhead, as he describes him, who should take it into his head to be owner of six shirts; but he says if this radical government continues much longer you cant be able to make so extensive an investment. Then he says,

"This ambitious young Copperhead goes to the store, and proposes to buy eighteen yards of muslin, for which the merchant charges $4. 'How is this,' says young Copperhead, 'I used to buy eighteen yards of muslin for $2.' If the merchant answered truthfully, he would say, 'it is true we now charge you $4 for the same quality of muslin you used to buy for $2. The reason is this: There is a tax of three cents a pound on the raw cotton. The manufacturer who buys must add this to the price of the manufactured article.' Then he adds, to the misfortune of his young Copperhead, that he has to pay a tax of five per cent. on the manufacture of the cotton cloth, and then on the sales, and that these Radical taxes make up the difference between the old price of $2 and the new price of $4, and that thus this ambitious young Copperhead will pay $2 on his shirts to the Government. Now, this is certainly a misfortune to the ambitious young Copperhead. He had rather pay it on his whisky and tobacco. But all this reasoning is untrue, it is unfair, it is scarcely a shade above demagogism, and my very able and astute colleague will find, in the long run, it won't win. The increased price of goods is caused partly by the general advance of prices throughout the world by the vast additions to the stock of gold and silver. This is estimated by writers on public economy as equal to 1½ to 2 per cent per annum. But it is caused mainly in the United States by the depreciation of paper money, by which all values are increased by a false standard.

Now paper money, while it causes a rise of prices of goods, also causes a rise of the price of labor, and it is one of the great and varying problems of political science, whether the activity given to business and new enterprises by paper money does not, on the whole, promote the interests of laboring men by increasing the value of their labor more than the increased price of living. Its evil effect falls mainly upon the creditor class and those of fixed income; but this leads me where Mr. Thurman ought to have gone to explain the rise of prices. Mr. Pendleton proposes to correct all this by more greenbacks.

Now let us see how much our ambitious young Copperhead pays in taxes to the United States for his shirts. The tax on cotton, which was levied for a year or two, was last year repealed by the Radical Congress—a fact he seems to have overlooked—and I had a part in this repeal. The tax on manufactures of cotton, which no doubt falls upon the consumer, was reduced two years ago, and entirely repealed last winter. Since this repeal Mr. Pendleton has taken a new tack, and says that this repeal was all for the benefit of the Yankee manufacturer, and does not help our young Copperhead at all. The only tax that remains is a tax on sales of 5 cents on dollars sold; on the cotton shirts of our ambitious young Copperhead, costing four dollars, the only tax he will pay is eight mills, or four fifths of one cent. Now, if this is oppressive or burdensome upon him, it is because his heart is not right.

Now I propose, fellow citizens, to examine a little more carefully our annual expenditures and our system of taxation, for I think it the right and duty of the citizen to watch closely all questions of taxation and expenditure. Our fiscal year commences on the 1st day of July and June in each year, that being, for convenience, the close of the fiscal year, as distinguished from the calendar year. I have the statements for seven years, but will take the one ending June 30, 1868:

The national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were as follows:

Internal revenue (currency)	$193,500,000
Internal revenue (currency)	190,000,000
Miscellaneous (currency)	47,500,000
Public lands and direct tax (currency)	2,000,000
Total	$436,300,000

The miscellaneous item is made up mostly of premium on the sales of gold and the proceeds of captured and abandoned property. Now let us see what becomes of this sum. The great bulk of it is expended on the current year's receipts of the war, and every dollar of these items is properly chargeable to the Democratic party, which is responsible for the war. Still they are the obligations of the nation, and must be met.

These items are as follows:

War expenditures—fiscal year 1867-68	
Interest on public debt	$141,605,551
Pensions	23,267,676
Bounties	5,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,715,000
Reconstruction expenses	1,700,270
Deficiencies, &c.	10,350,188
Payment for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	5,111,200
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000
Mutual claims	1,500,000
Commutation of prisoners' rations	152,000
Total	$238,318,841

Now the question is, can this expenditure be avoided? How would Seymour's election help us? The payment of interest on the public debt and of pensions are the highest obligations, which must be continued until the debt is paid, and until the last of the great army of heroes who saved our country by their perils and sacrifices have passed away. The payment of money to the public faith to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who are dead, is now as solidly written in the Constitution as the fourteenth or fifteenth article of amendment, unless that amendment is itself overthrown by revolutionary violence. The bounties provided by existing law will all be paid this year. The only disputed items of last year's expenditures are the reconstruction expenses and Freedmen's Bureau, and for these, and these alone, the Republican party may be held responsible.

The actual expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year were as follows:

Civil list (Legislative and Executive)	$ 52,000,416 90
Interior (Indians)	4,000,000 00
War Department	95,749,161 56
Navy Department	16,731,412 99
Engineer Bureau (rivers and harbors)	6,182,450 00
Total	$146,291,370 99

So that the general expenditure of the receipts of the last year may be stated as follows:

Interest of the public debt	$141,605,551
Principal of the public debt	84,776,777
Ordinary expenses	146,291,370
Pensions, bounties and other war claims	74,350,287
Making	$446,300,000

Now, fellow-citizens, I am not here to contend that a portion of the $146,000,000 expended for ordinary purposes last year might not have been saved by a more economical administration. The long struggle between Congress and the President—the unusual demand for public improvement at the close of the war—the high prices caused by paper money—the vast increase of the expense of the Indian service, and of the pensions roll, no doubt, will account for some of the expenditure; but I know from my connection with appropriations by Congress, that no party can justly be charged with the ordinary items. I can not recall a single item of appropriation except for the Freedmen's Bureau and reconstruction, that was not supported by all parties, both in the Senate and House. The Finance Committee had a continual struggle against appropriations for local improvement—for rivers and harbors—for fortifications—for levees—and railroads, and especially against increased pay to officers and employees, and those propositions, when carried, were carried by Democrats and Republicans alike. It is due to truth to say that the Congress elected in 1864 caught the general spirit of extravagance which, since the close of the war, has prevailed in the world. In the people, caused by paper money and other lifting off the burden of a great war, and appropriated money for objects that might well have been postponed.

I can also say that this error, as error I thought it, has been nobly repaired by the same men in the present Congress, by adopting measures that will secure a very large reduction in public expenditures. The appropriation bills for extra pay, both for the army and the civil employees, have been resisted under a pressure you can scarcely conceive of. This is saving of many millions. The reduced force, the less independent influence in organizing schools and labor in the South, is worth several times what it cost, will expire on the first of January next, and its duties will be discharged by the loyal State governments in the South. Claims for property destroyed in the war have been settled as far as they ought to be. There have been large reductions in the appropriations for every branch of the public service. In the civil list—embracing the expenditures for the executive, legislative and judiciary—foreign intercourse, the territories, collection of the revenue, District of Columbia, public buildings, light-houses, mint and branches, postoffices and a multitude of other objects, the reduction has been from $53,000,000 to $50,000,000. A new policy has been adopted with the Indians. Once the owners of this vast continent, they are now hemmed in at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and by the remorseless progress of our civilization are compelled to rob and kill each other. Concession and blood, the subject of numberless stories, they appeal to our sympathy, but, savages still, they retaliate upon the innocent, upon women and children, and have left us no policy but to cheat them, or fight them. Our policy is now to gather them up on reservations under the care of the army, and to lead them, if possible, into the habits of civilization. The Navy Department, which, under Secretary Welles, has been the foundation of our success, is greatly reduced and all the military appropriations of the War Department have been reduced to $33,000,000. Thus, under the vigorous action of Congress, the aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenses have been reduced from $146,000,000 to $91,000,000, and with all the tardiness of the executive authorities to reduce expenses the actual cost of the Government this year will not exceed $100,000,000, exclusive of bounties, pensions, and the public debt.

Now, fellow-citizens, when this is accomplished it is all you ought to ask. You have already heard enough of the machinery of our Government to know that it extends over a multitude of objects; over a vast area, with arms reaching across the Atlantic and the Pacific, way off to the icy regions of Alaska, and the torrid regions of Panama, where our citizens own the transit across the Isthmus. Nothing floats on every sea; our interests extend to every clime; our name and power are respected where, by reason of our free institutions, we are not loved. Our Government is built up, maintained, defended and conducted by ourselves, carrying political right and civil liberty. We have an interest in our national Government, a stake in it, a pride in it. Its glory is our life; its institutions our inheritance. We can afford, therefore, to pay it all it asks with the dignity of a great nation, and can freely give from our means enough to support its official life. In the management of a government, economy is a virtue—meanness is a vice. True statesmanship gives enough for national honor and national safety—nothing for waste or extravagance. If we consider the increase of our population, the extension of our territory, the depreciation of our currency, and the increased cost of living, I affirm that our expenses now are less than under Buchanan's administration, while our strength, position and standing as a nation have advanced infinitely above what the wisest among our statesmen of twenty years ago hoped for.

Economy in public expenditure depends partly upon the character of the Representative, but chiefly upon where he lives, not at all upon his politics. Public money is expended mainly in cities, where the revenue is collected and supplies purchased, or in the new States and Territories. Their Representatives you may generally count for the largest appropriations. Representatives from the interior, where no public money is expended, are usually careful in appropriations; but a court house or a custom house, or a river or harbor improvement in which their people are interested, is apt to change their votes, and politics don't have much to do with it.

There is one other object of public expenditure which, for years, must be the chief burden upon our national finances, and that is the public debt. Now, in dealing with this subject there is one inflexible rule to be observed, and that is to pay this debt, principal and interest, precisely as we agreed to pay it. That is the only national honor, but the public interest demands. There is another rule, well stated in the Chicago platform, which is but an amplification of the other rule, and that is we must pay it according to the letter and spirit of the laws authorizing it. Now, according to these no considerable portion of this debt is due and payable for several years; but large masses of it may now be, at the option of the United States, redeemed or paid, and some $1,600,000,000 may be thus paid within five years. Now, as this was an option which the creditor agreed might be had by the United States, it is perfectly right and proper that the United States should avail itself of this privilege as soon as it is its interest to do so. But here the difficulty arises—may the United States pay this debt, in lawful money, such as the law compels all other creditors to take, or must it be in gold or silver coin? Now, this depends upon the contract between the parties. When a nation deals with a party, and stipulates to pay money, the presumption is that the money to be paid is that kind of money recognized among nations, unless some other money is stipulated for in the contract. Now, when we come to look at the law, which is the essential part of the contract, we find a provision that a kind of money defined in that act and called lawful money, shall be a lawful tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except the interest of the public debt, which must be paid in coin. Now, I have reasoned about this matter very often, in public and private discussion. I have made and answered collateral arguments in speeches and reports, and have always come back to this conclusion: that under the law the contract between the creditor and the United States was all for the benefit of the Yankee manufacturer, and does not help our young Copperhead at all. The only tax that remains is a tax on sales of 5 cents on dollars sold; on the cotton shirts of our ambitious young Copperhead, costing four dollars, the only tax he will pay is eight mills, or four fifths of one cent. Now, if this is oppressive or burdensome upon him, it is because his heart is not right.

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Deficiencies, &c.	10,350,188
Payment for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	5,111,200
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000
Mutual claims	1,500,000
Commutation of prisoners' rations	152,000
Total	$238,318,841

Now the question is, can this expenditure be avoided? How would Seymour's election help us? The payment of interest on the public debt and of pensions are the highest obligations, which must be continued until the debt is paid, and until the last of the great army of heroes who saved our country by their perils and sacrifices have passed away. The payment of money to the public faith to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who are dead, is now as solidly written in the Constitution as the fourteenth or fifteenth article of amendment, unless that amendment is itself overthrown by revolutionary violence. The bounties provided by existing law will all be paid this year. The only disputed items of last year's expenditures are the reconstruction expenses and Freedmen's Bureau, and for these, and these alone, the Republican party may be held responsible.

The actual expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year were as follows:

Civil list (Legislative and Executive)	$ 52,000,416 90
Interior (Indians)	4,000,000 00
War Department	95,749,161 56
Navy Department	16,731,412 99
Engineer Bureau (rivers and harbors)	6,182,450 00
Total	$146,291,370 99

So that the general expenditure of the receipts of the last year may be stated as follows:

Interest of the public debt	$141,605,551
Principal of the public debt	84,776,777
Ordinary expenses	146,291,370
Pensions, bounties and other war claims	74,350,287
Making	$446,300,000

Now, fellow-citizens, I am not here to contend that a portion of the $146,000,000 expended for ordinary purposes last year might not have been saved by a more economical administration. The long struggle between Congress and the President—the unusual demand for public improvement at the close of the war—the high prices caused by paper money—the vast increase of the expense of the Indian service, and of the pensions roll, no doubt, will account for some of the expenditure; but I know from my connection with appropriations by Congress, that no party can justly be charged with the ordinary items. I can not recall a single item of appropriation except for the Freedmen's Bureau and reconstruction, that was not supported by all parties, both in the Senate and House. The Finance Committee had a continual struggle against appropriations for local improvement—for rivers and harbors—for fortifications—for levees—and railroads, and especially against increased pay to officers and employees, and those propositions, when carried, were carried by Democrats and Republicans alike. It is due to truth to say that the Congress elected in 1864 caught the general spirit of extravagance which, since the close of the war, has prevailed in the world. In the people, caused by paper money and other lifting off the burden of a great war, and appropriated money for objects that might well have been postponed.

I can also say that this error, as error I thought it, has been nobly repaired by the same men in the present Congress, by adopting measures that will secure a very large reduction in public expenditures. The appropriation bills for extra pay, both for the army and the civil employees, have been resisted under a pressure you can scarcely conceive of. This is saving of many millions. The reduced force, the less independent influence in organizing schools and labor in the South, is worth several times what it cost, will expire on the first of January next, and its duties will be discharged by the loyal State governments in the South. Claims for property destroyed in the war have been settled as far as they ought to be. There have been large reductions in the appropriations for every branch of the public service. In the civil list—embracing the expenditures for the executive, legislative and judiciary—foreign intercourse, the territories, collection of the revenue, District of Columbia, public buildings, light-houses, mint and branches, postoffices and a multitude of other objects, the reduction has been from $53,000,000 to $50,000,000. A new policy has been adopted with the Indians. Once the owners of this vast continent, they are now hemmed in at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and by the remorseless progress of our civilization are compelled to rob and kill each other. Concession and blood, the subject of numberless stories, they appeal to our sympathy, but, savages still, they retaliate upon the innocent, upon women and children, and have left us no policy but to cheat them, or fight them. Our policy is now to gather them up on reservations under the care of the army, and to lead them, if possible, into the habits of civilization. The Navy Department, which, under Secretary Welles, has been the foundation of our success, is greatly reduced and all the military appropriations of the War Department have been reduced to $33,000,000. Thus, under the vigorous action of Congress, the aggregate appropriations for ordinary expenses have been reduced from $146,000,000 to $91,000,000, and with all the tardiness of the executive authorities to reduce expenses the actual cost of the Government this year will not exceed $100,000,000, exclusive of bounties, pensions, and the public debt.

Now, fellow-citizens, when this is accomplished it is all you ought to ask. You have already heard enough of the machinery of our Government to know that it extends over a multitude of objects; over a vast area, with arms reaching across the Atlantic and the Pacific, way off to the icy regions of Alaska, and the torrid regions of Panama, where our citizens own the transit across the Isthmus. Nothing floats on every sea; our interests extend to every clime; our name and power are respected where, by reason of our free institutions, we are not loved. Our Government is built up, maintained, defended and conducted by ourselves, carrying political right and civil liberty. We have an interest in our national Government, a stake in it, a pride in it. Its glory is our life; its institutions our inheritance. We can afford, therefore, to pay it all it asks with the dignity of a great nation, and can freely give from our means enough to support its official life. In the management of a government, economy is a virtue—meanness is a vice. True statesmanship gives enough for national honor and national safety—nothing for waste or extravagance. If we consider the increase of our population, the extension of our territory, the depreciation of our currency, and the increased cost of living, I affirm that our expenses now are less than under Buchanan's administration, while our strength, position and standing as a nation have advanced infinitely above what the wisest among our statesmen of twenty years ago hoped for.

Economy in public expenditure depends partly upon the character of the Representative, but chiefly upon where he lives, not at all upon his politics. Public money is expended mainly in cities, where the revenue is collected and supplies purchased, or in the new States and Territories. Their Representatives you may generally count for the largest appropriations. Representatives from the interior, where no public money is expended, are usually careful in appropriations; but a court house or a custom house, or a river or harbor improvement in which their people are interested, is apt to change their votes, and politics don't have much to do with it.

There is one other object of public expenditure which, for years, must be the chief burden upon our national finances, and that is the public debt. Now, in dealing with this subject there is one inflexible rule to be observed, and that is to pay this debt, principal and interest, precisely as we agreed to pay it. That is the only national honor, but the public interest demands. There is another rule, well stated in the Chicago platform, which is but an amplification of the other rule, and that is we must pay it according to the letter and spirit of the laws authorizing it. Now, according to these no considerable portion of this debt is due and payable for several years; but large masses of it may now be, at the option of the United States, redeemed or paid, and some $1,600,000,000 may be thus paid within five years. Now, as this was an option which the creditor agreed might be had by the United States, it is perfectly right and proper that the United States should avail itself of this privilege as soon as it is its interest to do so. But here the difficulty arises—may the United States pay this debt, in lawful money, such as the law compels all other creditors to take, or must it be in gold or silver coin? Now, this depends upon the contract between the parties. When a nation deals with a party, and stipulates to pay money, the presumption is that the money to be paid is that kind of money recognized among nations, unless some other money is stipulated for in the contract. Now, when we come to look at the law, which is the essential part of the contract, we find a provision that a kind of money defined in that act and called lawful money, shall be a lawful tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except the interest of the public debt, which must be paid in coin. Now, I have reasoned about this matter very often, in public and private discussion. I have made and answered collateral arguments in speeches and reports, and have always come back to this conclusion: that under the law the contract between the creditor and the United States was all for the benefit of the Yankee manufacturer, and does not help our young Copperhead at all. The only tax that remains is a tax on sales of 5 cents on dollars sold; on the cotton shirts of our ambitious young Copperhead, costing four dollars, the only tax he will pay is eight mills, or four fifths of one cent. Now, if this is oppressive or burdensome upon him, it is because his heart is not right.

Now I propose, fellow citizens, to examine a little more carefully our annual expenditures and our system of taxation, for I think it the right and duty of the citizen to watch closely all questions of taxation and expenditure. Our fiscal year commences on the 1st day of July and June in each year, that being, for convenience, the close of the fiscal year, as distinguished from the calendar year. I have the statements for seven years, but will take the one ending June 30, 1868:

The national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were as follows:

Internal revenue (currency)	$193,500,000
Internal revenue (currency)	190,000,000
Miscellaneous (currency)	47,500,000
Public lands and direct tax (currency)	2,000,000
Total	$436,300,000

The miscellaneous item is made up mostly of premium on the sales of gold and the proceeds of captured and abandoned property. Now let us see what becomes of this sum. The great bulk of it is expended on the current year's receipts of the war, and every dollar of these items is properly chargeable to the Democratic party, which is responsible for the war. Still they are the obligations of the nation, and must be met.

These items are as follows:

War expenditures—fiscal year 1867-68	
Interest on public debt	$141,605,551
Pensions	23,267,676
Bounties	5,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,715,000
Reconstruction expenses	1,700,270
Deficiencies, &c.	10,350,188
Payment for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	5,111,200
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So

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIID DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

CONGRESS—XXIIID DISTRICT.
DARWIN PHELPS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. George W. Elder,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR—JARED M. BRUSH.

CONTROLLER—ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

TREASURER—A. J. COCHRAN.

THE OLD LEAVEN.

The progress of the present campaign has developed one thing beyond peradventure, and that is the inflexible determination on the part of the Southern leaders to restore the old order of things in the South. Take the speeches of the Southern orators, the utterances of the Southern press, the everyday conversation of the people, and they point inevitably and invariably to one conclusion. Even in Kentucky, *neutral* Kentucky, which has made loud and repeated claims to loyalty since the war, the spirit of aggression is rampant there.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in a lengthy letter to that paper, presents a vivid picture of the condition of affairs in Boone, Grant and other counties which he traversed recently. His letter has the ring of truth in it, and from it we are led to believe that Kentucky, which was kept from adopting the secession ordinance, evidently regrets that she was prevented from embarking in the cause which enlisted her sympathies. Desirous of making up for lost time, and deeming that the present campaign offers an opportunity for securing the control of the Government, Kentucky is evidently disposed to lead the van in the movement. To accomplish this result, the leaders of the Democratic party in Kentucky are opposed to peace. They say in direct terms that peace would be the death of the Democratic party. Peace would leave negro suffrage in the Southern States, and place in the hands of the "carpet-baggers" the power which is now denied the (Southern) heroes of the war, who, in their opinion, should be rewarded. There is a marvellous degree of unanimity, exhibited by the rule or ruin men of Kentucky, in proof of which they point exultingly to facts like these: In Boone county, the Government obtained about nine hundred men by draft, while at the recent election but one hundred and thirty Republican votes were cast, and these, we are informed were cast by *spotted* men. When the draft was made eight staunch rebels went to Covington, borrowed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, loaned it to the county, and all the drafted men not *absent* in the rebel army were bought off. The county paid back eighty-five thousand dollars to the banks, leaving sixty-five thousand due. When the war ended, and the Democrats carried the State, the county officers concluded it was not necessary to take any steps towards paying the balance, and when a special act of the Legislature was obtained to procure its payment, nearly every citizen of the county rushed in to file their evidence that he was not in favor of it; thus the parties who loaned the money are now compelled to sue the county. Who can doubt that Boone county, Kentucky, is a unit on the question of repudiating any and all debts, public as well as private?

The Democracy of Boone and Grant counties, (and we may add of Hardin, Bourbon, and a dozen others,) betray the heartiest contempt for the Northern Democrats who promised them a hundred thousand men in 1861, and afterwards remained passive, waiting, like MCCAWBER, for "something to turn up." The programme of the revolutionists is easily understood, but, in our opinion, somewhat difficult of execution. Should the Democratic candidates occupy seats at Washington, these brave Southern leaders will "put them under the table and feed them on the crumbs and leavings." All the Radicals are to be regarded as traitors to the Union, and will be convicted of treason. All the acts done by LINCOLN and Congress, being unconstitutional, will be declared void, and those who carried them out (*i.e.* Union soldiers and loyal men), will be regarded as scoundrels and traitors. Should the people of the North object to these summary measures, and attempt resistance, with SEYMOUR and BLAIR to aid them, how easy to place GRANT under arrest, or to supply the places of stubborn Federal Generals with men who, like HAMPTON, SEMMES and FORREST, cannot be said to have any serious compunctions in the commission of the greatest atrocities. If the Senate dares to object once the Southern governments are dispersed, the seats of the Senators from those States will also be filled with safe Southern men, and should the Senate refuse to admit these, the President will call the new Senators, and those who are in sympathy with them, together, and they being a majority of the whole, will set up a government.

Notwithstanding the obstacles in the way of the successful prosecution of this plot, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that every movement of the Southern leaders affords abundant evidence of their entire willingness to bring matters to this pass. Their treatment of Union men, their malign imprecations leveled at the "carpet baggers," and their systematic neglect and contempt of the laws for the protection of loyal men and freedmen, prove that they are capable of anything. Looking upon BLAIR as their acknowledged leader, they are now engaged in organizing secret societies which, should SEYMOUR and BLAIR be elected, will be devoted to the express object of inaugurating a carnival of terror.

THE doubt we expressed of the correctness of the report concerning the alleged visit of General ROSECRANS to White Sulphur, Virginia, is confirmed. But the *Native Virginian*, a rabid rebel paper, has the following, with which probably refers to something which General ROSECRANS's name has been unauthorizedly connected:

"A movement of a politico-military nature and of the utmost importance, is on foot. We are not permitted to say more at this time. If the movement succeed, and we see no good reason why it should not, Grant's imperial aspirations will be checked effectually. For the first time we see a ray of clear light. Particulars may be looked for from a point west of this at no distant day."

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

MR. SEYMOUR holds that it is discreditable to have money invested in Government Securities, and has taken an early opportunity to disclaim that he either owns or has owned a bond. The bonds grew out of the necessities imposed on the country by the rebellion. That rebellion had all of Mr. SEYMOUR's sympathies. He shares in all the regrets of its supporters incident to its failure. His feeling in regard to the bonds is perfectly natural—the feeling of enmity and a revengeful disposition. Mr. SEYMOUR, it is true, does not in words assert his distrust of the national credit, but would create distrust in the minds of his countrymen. This is SEYMOUR's mode of warfare. He did not take up openly for the cause of the South, but helped the rebellion by interposing obstacles to the draft laws, whereby the Government, at a critical moment, would be defeated in its efforts to bring soldiers into the field; by stimulating riots to weaken the forces of the Government when every man was needed to resist the invader; and by studied attempts—frequently too successful—to poison the public mind and embarrass the Government when it needed the support, moral and material, of all the North. We do not know that Mr. SEYMOUR ever invested in Confederate bonds. We do know, however, that he gave the South what was better than money—his active sympathy—a fact that squares perfectly with his snappish denial that he owns or has ever owned a Government bond.

Comparatively small things sometimes express more than great ones. Nothing has fallen from Mr. SEYMOUR's lips or pen that betrays his sympathies more completely than this little note repudiating the Government securities. Mr. SEYMOUR's public life is made up of these comparatively small, indirect and yet perfectly characteristic acts. He has done no one thing to distinguish him, but a thousand comparatively small things, which, taken together, make up a character wholly unlike that of the true statesman and patriot. Standing before the nation as a candidate for its highest honors, he cannot escape the scrutiny which reveals to his countrymen his real character. It is unnecessary to know by what process they arrive at the conclusion—although that would not be difficult—so long as we have the fact established, beyond dispute, that they who were so lately in arms against the Government, who perpetuated those monstrous wrongs against its defenders and are as bitterly hostile to it as ever, find in Mr. SEYMOUR the qualities and the man best adapted to their object, which is the reversal of the verdict of the war. The evidence which has led them to this conclusion and determined them in their hostile action, should be sufficient to determine all who do not want to see the verdict reversed to be as faithful in their opposition to him as they were in their opposition to rebellion.

COERCING NEGROES.

B. H. HILL, the famous Georgia rebel, who, as one of the principal SEYMOUR and BLAIR orators, is rallying and combining for those candidates all the fragments of the rebellion, boasts that that State will give them forty thousand majority. The claim is based on the systematic efforts making to secure the negro vote. Not only in Georgia, but in every other Southern State, a system of coercion has been adopted towards the negroes, scarcely less tyrannous than the old slave system. Indeed, in some respects it is even worse, for it outlaws the colored man, denies him sympathy and places his life in peril, if he submit not to the domination of the exasperated rebel leaders. Clubs embracing all the SEYMOUR and BLAIRites are numerously organized, and to these the negroes are required to organize auxiliary clubs, or in some way subordinate themselves. A certificate of membership entitles them to be considered worthy of employment, but those who have not these certificates are deemed proper subjects of any kind of abuse and injustice the chivalry can invent. In many places the negroes have no alternative, and thousands have apparently if not really yielded submission to this monstrous tyranny. It is on this plan that Georgia is to be carried forty thousand strong for SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Here we have a beautiful illustration of modern Democracy, foreshadowing the treatment to which the late slave population will be subjected if not protected. If this system of injustice and oppression result not in violence, and perhaps revolution, then indeed will the colored population show themselves destitute of the spirit and intelligence with which they have been credited. It is altogether unnatural that tyranny of this description should be long submitted to. If the laws which have already been framed are insufficient to protect those whom the rebellion has made free, then it will be the duty of Congress to pass others.

THE Richmond *Enquirer and Examiner* cautions the friends of the lost cause against precipitancy, and deprecates the open utterance of revolutionary sentiments. Speaking of the fall elections of 1866 it pretends to believe that

"it is by no means certain that the people of the North would not have sustained the President in the full extent of his defiance of the congressional radicalism, and anticipated by two long years the glorious victory on which we count in November; but two unfortunate circumstances conspired to thwart the retracing steps of those people and to dash back the tide of returning reason and magnanimity which promised such happy results for the general prosperity of the Republic. One of these was the extreme imprudence of certain of the friends of the President, but the far more fatally effective obstacle was the civil war in New Orleans."

The words of caution uttered by the *Examiner* remind us forcibly of the folly of the ostrich, which, after burying its head in the sand, deludes itself with the fancy that its body is invisible. The revelations made by the Southern leaders in their earlier speeches exposed their programme in all its hideous bearings; inventive though they are, it is utterly impossible for them to conceal their real designs under the cloak of any policy whatever.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER in New York reiterates what others have been saying, to-wit: "Pennsylvania is a doubtful State." We prefer such an opinion should exist rather than our friends should be too sanguine, and thus fall of their duty. We claim that there is no reason in the world why any doubt should exist as to Pennsylvania. The Republicans have a clear majority of 20,000 in the State, and the expression of a doubt implies that they will fail of their duty. We do not believe they will. From this time forth the campaign will have a new aspect. We venture to suggest to our New York friends that possibly *if a great noise has not been made, a good deal of work has been done.* To Republicans in every part of the State we would say, let us show Pennsylvania is not a "doubtful State," and place her high on the list for GRANT and COLFAX.

THE debt of Pennsylvania is now $53,051,057 47. In 1860 it was $37,606,387 50. This reduction has been achieved under Republican administration, and at a time when the very best management was required to prevent the debt from accumulating, instead of decreasing it in the manner exhibited by the above figures. We presume, however, the Democrats will be pleased to view a diminution of the State debt as a bad argument for the dominant party. Under Democratic rule they would adopt the advice the lawyer gave his son when reproving him for carrying a case through chancery in the brief space of two years. "You are not supposed to consider the welfare of your client," said the estimable father, "but your own." The Republican party, however, pursues a different course, and keeps constantly in view the welfare of the people.

GEN. LONGSTREET recently visited Leesburg, Va., the guest of Col. FAIRFAX, formerly of his staff. No one called on him, although a number of his old associates reside there, for the reason that Congress has seen fit to remove his political disabilities, and he has chosen not to go in for another revolution. The leaders and followers of the old rebellion while striving for a new, lash the negro into their service and starve him if he refuse; and they ostracise the white man if he dare to have a mind of his own.

THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE.

Lest some people may suppose the threats of revolution sketched in outline in another column are the creation of a sickly imagination, we present for the especial benefit of doubters the following extract from BLAIR's revolutionary letter:

"We cannot, therefore, undo the Radical plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to its repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be overthrown? It can only be overthrown by the authority of the Executive."

Already the Southern leaders have, by their action and speeches, signified their entire willingness to carry out the sentiments advocated by their candidate. It is impossible to close our eyes to the fact that revolution is, to all intents, practically in progress in Tennessee and Kentucky today. The teachings of the ex-rebel Generals, who take their cue from BLAIR's letter, are bearing their legitimate fruit. A reign of terror, equal in violence to that which was inaugurated in 1861, has been established in these and other States; murder, assassination, arson, outrage and persecution are rife; gangs of desperadoes are engaged in the frightful work of wreaking vengeance upon those whom they regard as political adversaries.

Now we ask any candid man what may we not expect should the party which sympathises with and extenuates the actions of these midnight murderers succeed in obtaining the control of the Government? Should the Executive prove unwilling these men have the *will* to assassinate him and put their *real* leader, FRANK BLAIR, in his room. BLAIR has shown them how to do it; what man so capable then as BLAIR himself to supervise the work, or, in short, to execute it?

WHENEVER you find a participant in the rebellion yielding obedience to the laws and acquiescing in the verdict of the war, in almost every instance you find a supporter of GRANT and COLFAX. On the other hand, the supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the South, almost without an exception, were active participants in the attempt to overthrow the Government, and declare it to be their intention to set aside the verdict of the war. These two facts fix the character of the pending political struggle. If anything else is needed to suggest the whole argument, it is furnished by the Mobile *Register*, which says that a rebel soldier can talk with a Northern Democrat upon political subjects with as much assurance of sympathy and common aim and purpose, as he could feel in talking with one of his old comrades in arms.

WHILE the rank and file of the Democracy are engaged in the disreputable task of decrying the merits of Gen. GRANT, heaping upon him all manner of atrocious epithets and abuse, some of the leaders of the party have the courage and the good sense to adhere to the record. Among this class we find the Hon. G. H. PENDLETON, who evidently desires to confine the discussion to argument, and is averse to the personalities which too often disgrace the political field. Speaking of Gen. GRANT and Mr. COLFAX, in his speech delivered at Bangor recently, Mr. PENDLETON used the following language:

"I shall not disparage the ability or character of our opponents. I would not if I could pluck one leaf from the laurels of Gen. Grant. Whatever may be his ability as a soldier he has proved his success, and, so far as I have known, he has borne himself with moderation and magnanimity in his high office. I have known Mr. Colfax for many years. I have seen him in possession of great power. He is an amiable and estimable gentleman, and would perform with dignity the duties of the high office to which he aspires."

THE *Nation* is looking for a decision from the United States Supreme Court declaring the Legal Tender act unconstitutional, as "the probable solution of the Greenback controversy." That journal remarks that there can be no doubt that a majority of the Court have arrived to this conclusion, and is prepared to hear that the decision is unanimous. This accords with a statement we made some time since, based on information which was quite likely to be correct. The decision of this Court may be expected at the December meeting.

THE *Tribune* believes that "New York, like most of her sister States, will vote for GRANT and COLFAX." The Republicans there have gone to work as though they meant, come what will, the State shall be carried for GRANT. While making victory sure for themselves they are setting their brethren in other States a glorious example. In the Keystone State the determination to win is no less strong. To the Republicans of New York and other States we say—never doubt us. GRANT and COLFAX shall have the vote of Pennsylvania.

STRAWS like the following are sticking up all over the country. A prominent member of the Chicago Board of Trade has offered to bet from $5,000 to $25,000 that GRANT and COLFAX will be elected in November, and has waited ten days without an offer.

THE rumors of the threatened war between France and Prussia are officially denied, Gen. DIX, our Minister at Paris, being the medium of the interesting communication.

IF Mr. Burlingame's speech in the village of Dunton, near Chicago, is to be taken as a truthful reflex of Chinese intention, there will soon be millions of celestials in this country. Soon as the Pacific Railroad is finished, it is said they will spread all over the States. The New York *Times* don't like the idea. It says: "We can make profitable use of a certain amount of cheap Chinese labor on the Pacific Coast, but the country would be irretrievably injured by the millions and tens of millions of morally and physically degraded idolaters and Mongolians that China can overwhelm us with."

THE shipment of gold from New York since the first of January has been about sixty-four millions dollars, against forty millions the same period last year, a fact that goes far to explain the recent rise in the price of gold. Another cause lies in the continued preponderance of our foreign imports over our exports. Thus the foreign imports at that port for the week ending on the 21st inst. were valued at $6,641,290 in specie, while the exports of domestic produce were valued at only $2,772,663 in currency.

MR. GLADSTONE has addressed his constituents of South Lancashire, and his speech, which occupies four columns of the London *Times*, points to the Irish Church question as the one on which the battle is to be fought; but *quid nunc* in European circles say that the silence of Mr. Disraeli portends danger, as he is probably engaged in hatching some compromise that may take the wind out of Mr. Gladstone's sails.

KU KLUX murders are on the increase in Missouri. The last victim, Judge Morris, was guilty of the unpardonable crime of exerting his influence in favor of Republican sentiments. His murderer, it is stated, did not know him personally, and never had any difficulty with him. The Judge was murdered just on the point of leaving home to participate in the canvass.

GEN. CARY takes special pains to disclaim all knowledge of Isaac J. Neall. That is very unkind: Cary is indebted to Isaac for every cent of money he draws out of the United States Treasury. Should Isaac conceive the notion not to know Cary, we would not give much for his chances of re-election, and they do not seem to be particularly bright at the present juncture.

MR. W. H. KEMPER, a Cincinnati artist, was engaged by Mr. John Kinney, who lives about half a mile distant from Newport, Ky., to paint the scenery about his residence. After being there a few days he was compelled to flee from the Ku-Kluxers, to whom the presence of an Ohican was offensive. Mr. Kemper went into Kentucky a Seymour and Blair man. When he came back he wasn't.

EXCEEDINGLY summary are they in Kansas. Viewing horse thieves pretty much in the same light that a farmer in Allegheny county regards crows, when they detect them in their bad practices they hang them to a tree, duly placarded, "Horse thieves beware! We know you!"

IT is claimed that 8,000 new buildings will be completed in Chicago during the present year, before the close of the season, at a cost of from ten to twelve million dollars. Now let Cincinnati and St. Louis do their best—on paper.

Rev. H. A. P. TORRE, of Vergennes, has accepted his appointment to the chair of Intellectual and Moral Philosophy in the University of Vermont, and will enter on his duties at the opening of the next term.

GEN. GRANT INDORSED

BY THE

PITTSBURGH POST AND NEW YORK WORLD.

Opposition to Him Utterly Useless.

He is Able, Discreet and Worthy of the Support of the People.

The Duty of Democrats.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, June 28, 1867.]

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN A CERTAIN EVENT.

Suppose that contrary to the wish of some of the leading Radical Black Republicans, who want the office themselves, General Grant should be nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party, what course ought the Democratic party to pursue? *Ought we to nominate a man in opposition to General Grant? Ought we to charge him with being an enemy to his country, or in favor of unjust measures, merely because he may have received said nomination?* * * * *

We are inclined to believe that more depends upon General Grant now, than upon any other individual in the United States. *We believe him to be far superior to the majority of the far-sighted politicians who have been ruling the nation* without bringing peace or economy to our legislation. He is known to all the people as A STRAIGHTFORWARD MAN, and so far as can be judged *a man well disposed to deal fairly with the people of all sections of the Union.* Certainly if such a man were nominated by the Democratic party, *we would advocate his election* in the hope that his election would conduce to the public welfare. The question is, then, if he is nominated by the Republican party, *whether we shall as a party oppose his election?*

* * * * * * * * *

In the first place, if the people generally believe Gen. Grant to be the man we think he is, *no individual in the United States could command a corporal's guard of votes against him*—ON ANY PLEA WHATEVER. In the second place, it would be unjust and very injurious action for our Democratic leaders to attempt to place the Democratic party in a false position before the world, representing them *as enemies or opponents of Gen. Grant.*

* * * * * * * * *

What better thing can we do in case of General Grant's nomination by the Republican party than to VOTE FOR HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY? *Our aim should be to strengthen his hands*, to render him as much as possible independent of party and to ELECT HIM AS THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE. *If unanimously, so much the better.*

WE SOLEMNLY BELIEVE THAT IF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY OF THE UNITED STATES CAN COME TOGETHER WITH REAL UNANIMITY ON GENERAL GRANT, IN REGARD TO THE PRESIDENCY, IT WILL BE THE HAPPIEST THING FOR OUR COUNTRY THAT COULD POSSIBLY OCCUR. The future good effects of this course are almost incalculable. We earnestly ask our Democratic friends everywhere to consider this subject carefully.

[From the New York World.]

The War Department is, for the present, in the *discreet and able hands of Gen. Grant.* As Congress is to meet in November, *we wish that Gen. Grant might superintend the Department during the short intervening period*, and until the Senate shall have decided on the sufficiency of the President's reasons for removing Stanton.

[From the New York World.]

General Grant's temporary acceptance of the War Department causes a stir in the Republican party, which confuses the calculations of those Republicans who, five weeks ago, counted securely on his nomination as their candidate for the Presidency. Those Republican newspapers, therefore, which, like the *Times*, are trying to *identify Gen. Grant with the Republican party*, are opposing a strong presumption by the thinnest and feeblest of shadowy inferences. General Grant, to be sure, *favors the execution of the Reconstruction acts*, but so also does President Johnson. As they do not differ on this point, they probably differ on none which is pertinent to the present posture of affairs. President Johnson would, indeed, have had no such laws passed as he feels constrained to execute; *nor is there any evidence that General Grant ever favored, or tried to promote their passage.* President Johnson concedes that Congress has practical control of reconstruction by *consenting to execute the laws by which passed* on that subject; and General Grant, finding these laws in force, recognizes their authority, *without going behind them* to inquire whether they ought to have been enacted. There is no evidence that the President and acting Secretary of War are on any thing but *good practical question.* The fact that the *Tribune* and other Republican journals object to General Grant that he has never signified his assent to their principles, deserves notice and consideration. *Of the steadiness and staunchness of Gen. Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts or affects to doubt.* The most perfect loyalty, then, may stand with the most absolute indifference to those objects which the Republican party regard as supreme. Or, to express the same idea differently, devotion to the Republican shibboleth is no test of devotion to the country. *On the score of loyalty and solid public services, no man in the country can come into competition with this illustrious soldier.* But measure him by the usual Loyal League standard, and it requires a magnifying glass of very extraordinary power to discover *that he has any merit or patriotism at all.* The *Tribune* is calmorous to have General Grant show his colors and takesides in the party squabbles of the day. *We rejoice that there is one man in the country who is above the necessity of such belittling partisanship.* We trust that General Grant loves his whole country; that he desires the good of all its citizens, without regard to any dividing lines—whether they be lines of party, or section, or race, or color. It is the noblest reward of great services like his, that it exalts the character to this high level; that it enables a man to act nobly without appearing to be pretentious. General Grant is under a moral necessity of respecting the great retrown of his past services. It is beneath him to have any common part in vulgar politics. The Presidency can be nothing to him; he has a more valuable office. *But if, in the hands of Providence, he could be an instrument for rescuing the country, that is an honor for which he could afford to sacrifice ease, congenial pursuits, and the possibilities of still greater fame as a soldier.* God forbid that he should descend into the arena of party contests. If he cannot be elected President without such a descent, he can do no good in the Presidency. Our torn, lacerated, exasperated country needs soothing, needs pacification, needs oil on the troubled waters, which still toss and dash after the recent tempest. It would no more have General Grant become a party politician than, if we had lived in Washington's time, we would have wished him to give in party blows. As Washington was elected and re-elected on the strength of his character and services, without pledges asked or given, *we trust that General Grant will be elected, if at all, in the same way and with the same generous confidence. Having restored the authority of the Government, we hope that he may add the highest circle to the highest military fame by restoring long lost cordiality of feeling.*

Our Relations with Mexico.

The *Army and Navy Journal* regards the selection of General Kautz to proceed to Mexico at once, while Gen. Rosecrans will not leave before October, as suggestive. Says the *Journal*:

That General Grant is greatly interested in the fortunes and fate of Mexico that some persons, judging from certain historic relations between them, have guessed, and we are disposed to think that General Grant does not consider the selection of Mexican affairs for Rosecrans one that could be made; that, on the other hand, Gen. Kautz has had intimate personal and professional relations with General Grant, and enjoys his confidence together with that of the Administration; that the latter officer was with Sheridan when our army of observation lay on the Rio Grande, and saw the Empire go down, and is very well informed on the Mexican question these and similar matters we have heard strung together in conversation by the good natured and quite a fabric of possibility in each of them.

The *Journal* goes on to argue that it will be the duty of the United States to give Mexico the support necessary to enable her to afford protection to all her citizens and present a decent appearance,—"laid open to the influences of Yankee enterprise and infused with the spirit of the age," and made to "feel the vigor of the currents of American capital."

THE health of Queen Victoria, it is stated, is failing. The London *Lancet*, a good medical authority, in referring to her tour on the continent, says: "Her Majesty has undertaken her visit to Switzerland, where she intends to stay for about a month, on the recommendation of Sir W. Jenner. We stated some months since that the Queen had been subject to fainting fits, accompanied by distressing attacks of sickness. Though these to a great extent have abated, she has felt very much the hot weather of late prevalent, and this, with the unusual fatigue she has recently undergone, have produced a degree of weakness which the proposed change, it is expected, will remove. On her return from Switzerland, the Queen will spend some time at Balmoral."

THE newspaper paragraphs which have been lately published, respecting the uselessness of the French iron-clad Rochambeau, late Dunderberg, since the alteration of that vessel by her present owners, have no foundation in fact. A recent number of *La Patrie* speaks in the most favorable terms of the performances of the Rochambeau on a late trial trip. According to this authority "she made fourteen knots an hour, turned a complete circle in six minutes, and developed other good qualities, her possession of which had before been doubted."

A REBEL PLOT EXPOSED.

Secret Armed Organizations in the South.

There is no longer any doubts concerning the real aim and designs of the Southern leaders. We have the partial exposure of a plot on the part of the leading Democrats in Missouri to carry that State for Seymour and Blair *by force of arms.* The St. Louis *Democrat* is to-day in possession of all the papers connected with the atrocious scheme, which it publishes in full, and from which we can draw but one conclusion, and that is that all efforts of the Government, assisted by loyal men, will be required from this time forth to preserve the Southern States from the horrors of another war. The papers alluded to comprise a secret circular, which points out the necessity of a systematic combination on the part of "*reliable* Democrats" and ex-rebels, in the shape of a SECRET ARMED ORGANIZATION for the purpose of maintaining the "rights" of Southern men, and which "*looks to mutual protection in the approaching contest.*" This organization is already engaged in the business of securing recruits. Instructions to Captains, Lieutenants and privates, blank weekly roll-calls and weekly reports are ready for distribution, and in circulation, and an urgent command from headquarters to procure the funds necessary for the completion of company organizations impressed upon the members of the organization. Arms and ammunition have already been procured in large quantities by the conspirators, and everything pertaining to the plot points unerringly to but one conclusion: that the most deliberate and inflexible purpose of the organization contemplates nothing short of a second attempt to overthrow the government. If this infamous plot is not immediately crushed, there can be no protection afforded the law abiding citizens of Missouri during the present campaign, while we may expect similar developments in every Southern State, and a re-enactment of the perfidy of South Carolina, which engaged in the business of picking lint, while Northern men were quietly discussing the propriety of a peaceful solution of the difficulties which then surrounded us.

The American P. R.

Complete details of the late exhibition of the "manly art" at Travers Island, Virginia, by Edwards and Collyer, which have reached us, furnish abundant food for reflection. First, we are puzzled to account for the fact that, while the P. R. has fallen into disrepute in England, and is denounced by the mass of Englishmen and the English press as eminently calculated to foster all that is vile and brutish in human nature, the evil appears to have taken firm root on American soil, and flourishes apace. Does a noted member of the P. R. come to town, we are sorry to say his movements are commented on by the press. If he contemplates matrimony straightway the fact is made public through the same source, and when the wedding day draws nigh the press is duly prepared to describe the dress and appearance of the member of the P. R. and his bride; to glean the witty, happy or stupid sayings which the occasion creates. All this, too, in the face of the well known fact that the chances are ten to one that the member of the P. R. is an associate of thieves, gamblers, murderers and escaped convicts, and very often represents all of these in his own person.

Secondly, Why any State permits a prize fight to take place within its borders. Prize fights are never quiet affairs, like duels for instance, where the principals seek exemption from interruption in silence and celerity. It is simply absurd to pretend that a noisy crowd of ruffians, who are primed with bad whisky and all manner of evil intentions, cannot be followed and dispersed. Yet it seems that the sacred soil of Virginia possesses a peculiar characteristic which renders abortive all the unrewarded efforts of the officers of the law.

The details of the Collyer-Edwards fight furnish admirable reading for a certain class of people, and exhibit in a striking manner the disregard for human life which characterizes that portion of the American people. Weare informed that forty-seven rounds were fought in one hour and fourteen minutes, that the veteran of the P. R. (Collyer,) succumbed under the straight hitting of his opponent, who thus steps into the higher walks of fame at a single stride; that the veteran is so disheartened at his surprising defeat that he contemplates committing suicide (which we would be disposed to regard as a blessing to the community at large,) and that the favors of the fickle crowd were showered upon the conquerer.

When the mixed crowd of ruffians, gamblers, thieves and murderers were fairly on their way home, the abominable element effervesced; there was a free fight which resulted in a frightful tragedy, pistols and knives were the only arguments these admirers and exponents of the "manly art" were entirely familiar with, and they shot, stabbed, cut and slashed away until they succeeded in carving each other according to the P. R. pattern. One man was shot in the back, was cut in the back and side, supposed to be fatally wounded, there were half a dozen of similar horrors received by others, whose fingers were shot off, ears carved, &c., &c. Two men fell overboard during the melee and were drowned. With these few merely trifling casualties the trip was concluded. One thing more remains to be added: the conqueror, who is reported to be a "steady working moulder," has made a striking debut in the American P. R., and may safely be entered fairly on the course which leads downward, straight to the devil.

General Rosecrans.

The New York *Sun* says Rosecrans, who is "opposed to the Radical party for patriotic reasons, and also to General Grant," has gone to the Virginia Springs to arrange a plan for defeating both. One feature of it is to procure from Lee, Beauregard, Pickens and others disclaimers of the fierce revolutionary utterances of Wade Hampton, Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, General Forrest, General Battle," and others, in order to show that they do not reflect "the real sentiment of the South." "So," says the *Sun*, "he will get disclaimers of the revolutionists, professions of fraternal love, protestations of reverence for the Constitution, especially the Fourteenth Amendment, from all the distinguished men at the Springs." The *Sun* concludes as follows:

When he has got through at the Springs, we would like to see the military order to the rebels to go over to see General Blair. Blair's letter to Colonel Broadhead, and his speech at Lafayette Square, it is bad for the Democracy as all the speeches of all the fire-eating rebels at the South. If a new letter, explaining anything away or withdrawing that to Broadhead, could now be obtained from its gallant author, it would be a good thing. It is too late for it to be of use in Vermont and Maine, but it might save New York in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. We trust that as soon as the hero of Chest Mountain and Lone Star Creek, he has been successful in his present labor of love, he will lose no time in undertaking the new mission which we have proposed.

ORION county, Tennessee, must be a very pleasant place to live, judging from the accounts we receive from it. The atmosphere down there is bracing to ex-rebels, but terribly destructive to Republican sentiments. To use the language of Vesuvius Johnson, when he favored the citizens of Pittsburgh with his views upon the situation of affairs when he occupied a position similar to that occupied by Frank Blair to-day, "in our opinion, the climate of Orion county is not congenial to the growth of what is generally termed true Republican sentiments." They have a way of nipping Republican sentiment in the bud down there that will strike Christians as perfectly horrible. Since the assassination of Senator Case, and the murder of his son, other and equally damnable outrages have been committed there until the Union people, deeming safety from cowardly assaults and outrages impossible, are moving northwest in large numbers.

THE fact that Gen. Grant was one of the first to telegraph to Gov. Fenton asking for the appointment of some one who would perform the duties of the remaining portion of Gen. Halpine's term for the benefit of his family has just become known. The *Citizen*—Gen. Halpine's paper—says that Gen. Grant's telegram to Gov. Fenton was private, stating that he did not mean to make political capital by his generosity, and adds:

We believe his kind heart will be better satisfied with proper appreciation and honest opposition, than by the unworthy support of a purchased suffrage. At least that has gained many friends if he has not made converts, and his name will long be sacred in the Irish memory.

Gen. Halpine, although a great admirer of Gen. Grant, supported Seymour.

BADLY cared for and wretchedly governed as Ireland undoubtedly is, recent statistical reports show that, despite all their drawbacks, for every Irishman who receives public charity, four Englishmen are supported by alms. The whole number of people receiving public relief in Ireland in 1867, summed up 63,000, while in England there were over a million. We fancy we see John Bull turning away with ill concealed disgust at this showing, as being little in accordance with his preconceived notions on this subject. The very idea that "lazy, shiftless, degraded Ireland" contains less paupers than ale drinking, beef eating England, is mortifying to the last degree.

PITTSBURGH should take a lesson from New York in its management of the water supply. The authorities of that city, with an eye to future demands, are engaged in constructing a dam to concentrate the water contained in two small lakes located in Putnam county, whose collective length is estimated at about twenty miles, and which, it is estimated, will furnish at least 336,000,000 gallons daily. New York will thus be enabled to supply a population of ten million.

TENNESSEE.

The New Rebellion.

First Fruits of Seymour and Blair.

Shall There be Peace or War?

[Correspondence of the New York Times.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 15, 1868.

Tennessee is perhaps at this time the most disturbed State in the Union. Many persons suppose that events in it portend another insurrection against the general government, another scene of civil war, anarchy and bloodshed. The Democratic leaders everywhere throughout the State protest that they desire peace, but Union men are not assured by such protestations. They know that masked gangs in many parts of the State make the lives of Union men unsafe. They know that outrages upon negroes are frequent, and that ex-rebels threaten civil war if the State militia is called out, and will rule with a high hand if it is not called out. In East and Middle Tennessee no serious apprehensions are felt of another war, but in west Tennessee there is considerable alarm.

WHY THERE IS ALARM.

In Madison county Union men are completely ostracised, and dare not form any Republican association. In Gibson county it would be dangerous for any man to denounce the Ku-klux outrages. In Obion county there have been many blacks whipped and driven off for being Radicals. Hundreds of blacks have been driven out by violence from their homes in Maury, Lawrence, Giles and other counties in Middle Tennessee. In Rutherford county one woman has been cruelly whipped, near Versailles, on suspicion of having told who some of the Ku-klux were. At Humboldt, Gibson county, a white man was recently whipped, and a negro so maltreated that he died of the injuries he received, their sole crime being that they were Radicals. At McKenzie a white man and several negroes were recently outraged. A man in Rutherford, for teaching negro children in Sunday School, was recently taken from his home, by eleven masked Democrats, and severely whipped. At the recent Republican State Convention there was a number of delegates who had been outraged, and several members of the State legislature who rode to the circuitous routes by night, to escape assassination, when coming to Nashville. The Military Committee of the State Legislature has had before it time after time, cases of witnesses who told of the great increase of disloyal violence, and recited numerous cases of diabolical outrages upon Union men. One man exhibited his feet, which had been blistered by being held before a fire by Ku-klux fiends. The Democratic leaders, while claiming to desire peace, tell their followers that the calling out of the State militia will be such an aggression on the part of the State Government that it is certain to bring on war, and that if it does so, the Democracy must be to kill off all white Radicals. Recently the *Appeal* advised its Democratic readers, in anticipation of another war, to arm themselves, and headed an article in favor of "Law at Defiance." At a recent Democratic demonstration in Memphis, the Southern Confederacy was loudly cheered, and at the Brownsville Democratic Convention, on last Monday, Gen. Forrest assured them that the people of the North would admit that the South was all right in the rebellion. Not long since the *Avalanche* wanted to know why the Ku-klux should not hunt the hearts of Radicals on their daggers," and Gen. Pike in a recent speech at Center Hill Mississippi, sought to inflame the young men and make them swear that no Northern man should cross the Ohio and live. All the Democratic papers of the South denounce Congress and declare that all authority exercised in the South by the present State Governments is tyrannical, and should be resisted and overthrown by the people. They all seek to excite the bitterest antimosity against Republicans. Not one of them denounces Ku-klux outrages. Not long since the Brownsville *Bee* intimated that a citiz

Weekly Commercial.

LEGEND OF THE RHINE.

The castle was grand, and the lady fair,
And a knight of the land dwelt there,
Where the Rhine flowed on to the sea.

The knight looked up, and the lady down;
His brow wore a smile, and hers a frown,
But the Rhine flowed on to the sea.

Then a heart-quake shivered his coat of mail,
While the lady's cheeks a lovely pale,
And the Rhine flowed on to the sea.

And a sigh from under his visor gushed,
And he looked up and down and blushed,
While the Rhine flowed on to the sea.

Then he fell on his knee; he must needs confess—
Would she wed? She would—she whispered "yes,"
And still flowed the Rhine to the sea.

And the knight was brave, and the lady fair,
And they lived in the grand old castle there,
While the Rhine flowed on to the sea.

And there, as I learn from some books of mine,
Still flows the flood of the rolling Rhine,
As steadily on to the sea.

And ladies may blush, and knights may swear,
But there it will be a hundred years,
Still flowing on to the sea.

A GREAT SENSATION.

The "Lost Dauphin" Again—Have we a Dauphin Among Us?—What Rev. Dr. Vinton Says.

The September number of *Putnam's Magazine*, which is out, revives the old questions of the "Lost Prince." Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. It is to *Putnam's Magazine* what the "Wickedest Man" is to *Packard's*. The Rev. Dr. Vinton of Trinity Church furnishes this article on the identity of the Rev. Eleazer Williams. It contains some startling evidence of a very interesting character, hitherto withheld from the public under a pledge given by Dr. Vinton in 1853.

The learned doctor professes himself to be entirely convinced by this evidence that Eleazer Williams and Louis XVII. were the same person. The proofs are strong enough at any rate to give an entirely new interest to this famous problem.

Dr. Vinton calls his article: "Louis XVII. and Eleazer Williams; Were they really the same person?" He prepared it at the request of the Long Island Historical Society, and he gives the following interesting facts: He says that in the month of August, 1841, he was at the house of Mrs. Com. O. H. Perry, in company with Rev. Eleazer Williams. Nothing had been said of the conjecture of the identity of Williams with the Dauphin, neither did Dr. Vinton, at that time, entertain the slightest idea of any relationship between them. Among the books on the center-table in the parlor were some volumes of French Revolutionary History, containing pictures of notable personages etc. Dr Vinton and Mr. Williams were looking at these books to "kill time." We read:

"Thus we were engaged for half an hour or so. I was reading some author, while Williams was turning over the leaves of the volumes of the *French Revolutionary Annals*. All at once I was startled by a sudden movement, and on looking up, I saw Williams sitting upright and stiff in his chair, his eyes fixed and wide open, his hands clenched on the table, his whole frame shaken and trembling, as if a paralysis had seized him. I thought it had. I exclaimed, What is the matter! and I rose quickly to rouse him; for no answer came. It was a minute or more before he could speak. But with great effort he raised his hand, and, point ing to one of the wood-cut portraits, at the bottom of the page, said in a hollow voice and with great difficulty of utterance:

"'That image has haunted me, day and night, as long as I can remember. 'Tis the horrid vision of my dreams. What is it? who is it?'

"I looked. There was no name on the picture. On turning the leaf, I read that this number was the 'Portrait of Simon,' to whose care the Dauphin of France, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, was committed in the prison of the temple.

"I shut the book, for while it was open Williams gazed at the picture as if fascinated while overwhelmed with unutterable horror.

"Some time elapsed before he regained his equanimity. And then, for the first time, I talked with him on the rumor of his birth and parentage. He told me that the Prince de Joinville had visited Green Bay (as Mr. Hanson afterwards related), and also that the surgeon (to whom, at his request, he had shown certain scars of scrofula upon the leg) said to him:

"'*Mon Dieu!* you have rights which you know not of,' and then suddenly checked himself."

Dr. Vinton came to the following conclusion in relation to this matter:

"Until the conclusion to which my thoughts have arrived, after due consideration, is simply this, that it was the Soul, through Memory, bearing witness to Itself, affirming the identity of Williams and the Dauphin."

The next interesting statement which Dr. Vinton makes is as follows: "On the first Sunday in February, 1853, Rev. Mr. Williams assisted Dr. Vinton in the Holy Communion in Grace Church, Bowery, in Hooper. As there was some desire to see Mr. Williams, Dr. Vinton scrupulously withheld, even from every member of his family, any hint of the expectation of his coming." Dr. Vinton says:

"On the following Monday morning an esteemed parishioner, a German gentlemen of high standing, called on me in my study to ask who he was that officiated with me on yesterday morning."

"I replied that it was the Rev. Eleazer Williams.

"He then said that there happened to be in his view, as his guest, His Royal Highness Prince Paul William, Duke of Wurtemberg, cousin to the present King of Wurtemberg, and to the Czar Nicholas, travelling in this country under the title of General Count Heidenheim; who, when Mr. Williams came across the chancel, asked my parishioner, Mr. R—

"'Who is that? Who is that man? It is so? If there is anything in family likeness, he is a Bourbon!'"

"Mr. R——— replied that he did not know who it was. But the Duke could not be quiet but said, 'It is so! He is a Bourbon! He is a Bourbon, *no doubt*. He is the image of Charles X.'"

"Mr. R——— went on to relate the excitement of the Duke during the whole of the divine service; and how, at dinner that day, he resumed the theme, with many particulars in the same strain of this Dauphin.

"Among these I recollect a few striking points, viz: That Charles X. was very like Louis XVI; that Prince Talleyrand knew all about the abduction of the Dauphin, which was connived at by the authorities of France, and when his Memoirs should be published (if there were no suppression of facts), the world would know of it too;—that the Jesuits knew all about it; and if Williams had been a Roman Catholic (supposing him to be the Dauphin), he would have been in France long ago;—that Robespierre and Count de Provence (afterwards Louis XVIII.) were mutually interested in procuring the abduction of the Dauphin (inasmuch as he would not die a natural death under extreme cruelty): Robespierre, because he wished that the Revolution should maintain the reputation of a *political necessity*, and not be encouraged by the imputation of being a war against children; the Count de Provence, because the Dauphin, as Louis XVIII., should stand in the way of his succession to the throne; that Clouet, a beautiful boy, would not take the oath of allegiance to Louis XVIII., on the ground that Louis XVII. was yet alive and in America; and that Chateaubriand's journey to America had for its objects, among others, to ascertain the fate of the Dauphin: that Count D'Artois—afterward Charles X.—would not swear allegiance to his brother until very late (when his own succession was in prospect), because of his scruples as a Legitimist, and his allegiance to his nephew.

"These circumstances, and others quite as remarkable, were the disclosures of my friend Mr. R——, as having been the staple of the conversation of the Duke on that Sunday afternoon, after he had a vision of Eleazer Williams."

Dr. Vinton backs up these statements with documentary evidence, which the editor of *Putnam's Magazine* takes the pains to say he has "carefully verified in every particular." This is the evidence which he has withheld from the public until the present time, at the earnest request of his Royal Highness, Prince Paul William, Duke Wurtemberg, etc. Dr. Vinton says:

"I have preserved this documentary evidence for fifteen years, as a 'curiosity of history.' But the time has come to publish it. In the short space of time Mr. Williams does live, the kingdom of Wurtemberg is abolished, and public faith in legitimate kings is dead and buried."

The next point which Dr. Vinton makes in this interesting story is as follows:

"In the summer of 1853 Mr. Hanson called on me in Brooklyn, where I was then settled, to acquaint me with what promised to be a singular confirmation of his theory, as published in the March and April numbers of the *Magazine*, through the testimony, he said, of Skenondogh, a very aged Indian chief of the Oneida tribe, who had known Williams when he was a boy of ten or twelve years of age, having been present when two Frenchmen gave him into the custody of the elder Williams, in 1795, at Oneida, and who recognized in the man Eleazer Williams was of French birth, for the reason that *he had talked with him in the French language at that time*. Moreover, the old Indian affirmed that Williams was *recorded in the census* of the Six Nations as a Frenchman adopted by the St. Regis tribe, and transferred to the Oneidas;' with many other particulars of great interest.

"A long account of Dr. Vinton's interview with Skenondogh is given with the documentary evidence, which fully supports all the above statements. The old Indian was found to be entirely trustworthy.

"The fourth point in this remarkable transaction is as follows: "Mr. Williams was in this city, revising his *Book of Common Prayer*, translated by him into the Mohawk and Iroquois languages." Dr. Vinton says that:

"It was during this period when Mr. Hanson called on me, to say that he had received a letter from Mrs. Com. Read, of New Orleans, acquainting him with a fact which he deemed decisive on the question of the identity of Eleazer Williams and the Dauphin Louis Charles. The letter stated that further information had been derived from the old person of Mrs. Margaret Debolt, whose affidavit, on another point, is printed in *The Lost Dauphin*, p. 230; Append. 475); who was some time in the household of Count de Provence and the Duchess d'Angoulême. This information, he said, accorded with a letter from Madame Rambaud to the Duchess d'Angoulême lately brought to his notice. The substance of this fresh evidence was this: that when Naundorff's claim to the Dauphin was rejected by the Duchess d'Angoulême, she said that 'when her brother should be discovered, if he was yet alive, there would be found on the back of his shoulder the mark of the lancet in the shape of a crescent,' which was made there by the surgeon at the time of the inoculation of the Dauphin, for the purpose of identification."

And the letter begged Mr. Hanson to see if such a mark was on the shoulder of Eleazer Williams."

Dr. Vinton, in company with Mr. Hanson, examined Mr. Williams' back. It took place in a church. We read:

"Accordingly, Williams threw off his coat and vest, and allowed me to scrutinize the mysterious mark. The light of the robing-room was very dim. I could see the deep pit of the inoculation on the arm. I could not discern on the back of the shoulder anything peculiar. Nor could Mr. Hanson. Williams preserved the same calm composure while we were discussing the matter.

"'Will you step out into the church a moment? there is no one there,'" I suggested.

"'If you wish it,'" said Mr. Williams.

"I opened the door, and he followed me outside; when, turning his shoulder to the light, there was the mark, in the shape of a crescent, three-fourths of an inch across, nearly obliterated, yet palpable and unmistakable. Hanson saw it again, and tears silently stole down his cheeks. It was proof positive to him, now that *he had found* THE LOST PRINCE. He grasped my hand. We said nothing, except my ejaculations, 'The mark is there! I see it with my own eyes!' 'What does it mean? He must, indeed, be the Dauphin!'

"Such was the *final* personal observation that fell to my lot, to test the truth of the question: '*Were Louis XVII. and Eleazer Williams the same person?*'

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 26.

The noticeable feature of the money market to-day is the sudden reaction in the price of Government bonds. There is a marked advance on the entire list, especially on 1867s; which sold down yesterday to 106¾, and are now in active demand at 108¾. The tone of the market is buoyant, and prices are higher and firmer. The chief purchases are reported to be for the account of leading New York houses who have recently been depressing the entire list. The German bankers were also large buyers.

James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative fluctuations of prices for government securities:

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Inc.	Dec.
1881's 5-20s	113	113⅝	⅝	..
1874's 5-20s	113	113⅝	⅝	..
1867's 5-20s, new	108¼	108¾	½	..
1865's 5-20s	108	108¼	¼	..
1867's 5-20s, new	107¾	108¾	1	..
1865's 5-20s do	107¾	108¼	½	..
10-40s	103⅝	103¾	⅛	..
Gold	143⅝	144⅛	½	..

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.
6's of 1881	113⅛	113¼
5-20's, 1865	108⅛	108¼
5-20's, 1865, new	108⅛	108¼
5-20's, 1867	108⅛	108¼
5-20's, 1868	108⅛	108¼
10-40's	103⅛	103¼
Gold	144⅛	144¼

—Foreign exchange is steady at the following rates:

	60 Days.	3 Days.
Prime bankers' sterling	108½@108¾	109@109¼
Prime commercial	108@108¼	108½@108¾
Good bankers' do	107¾@108	108@108¼
Prime commercial sterling	107¾@108	108@108¼
Paris (bankers)	5.17½@5.15	5.15@5.16¼
Antwerp	5.17½@5.18¾	5.15@5.16¼
Swiss	5.17½@5.18¾	5.15@5.16¼
Hamburg	35½@35¾	35¾@36
Frankfort	41@41¼	41⅛@41¼
Bremen	77½@78	78@78¼
Prussian thalers	71¾@72	71¾@72

—Below are the monthly fluctuations of gold from January 1, 1868, to August 1, with the daily variations since that date:

1868.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	143¾	144	143¾	144
February	143⅞	144	143⅞	143⅞
March	143⅞	144	143⅞	144
April	144	144⅛	143⅞	143⅞
May	143⅞	144⅛	143⅞	144
June	144	144⅛	143⅞	143⅞
July	143⅞	144⅛	143⅞	144
August 1	144	144⅛	143⅞	144
August 3	144⅛	144⅛	144	144
August 4	144⅛	144⅛	144	144
August 5	143⅞	144	143⅞	144
August 6	144	144⅛	144	144
August 7	144	144⅛	144	144
August 10	144	144⅛	144	144
August 11	144⅛	144⅛	144	144
August 12	144⅛	144⅛	144	144
August 13	144	144⅛	144	144
August 14	144⅛	144⅛	144	144
August 15	144	144⅛	144	144
August 17	144	144⅛	144	144
August 18	144	144⅛	144	144
August 19	144	144⅛	144	144
August 20	144	144⅛	144	144
August 21	144	144⅛	144	144
August 22	144	144⅛	144	144
August 24	144⅛	144⅜	144	144⅛

—The following table gives the highest and lowest price of gold in each month during 1867:

1867.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
January	132⅝	137⅝	132	137⅛
February	137⅛	137⅝	134⅝	135⅝
March	134⅝	140⅝	134⅛	140⅛
April	140⅛	140⅝	138⅝	139⅝
May	139⅝	139⅝	134	136⅝
June	136⅝	141⅛	136⅛	141⅛
July	141⅛	144⅛	141⅛	144⅛
August	144⅛	144⅛	142	143⅛
September	143⅛	144⅛	141	141⅛
October	141⅛	146⅛	140⅛	145⅛
November	145⅛	145⅛	142⅛	144⅛
December	137⅝	137⅝	133	133⅝

The annexed shows the gross earnings of the following named railroads during the first seven months of the present and preceding years:

Railroads.	Miles.	Seven Months— 1868.	1867.	Earnings
Atlantic and Great Western	507	507	$5,942	$6,085
Chicago and Alton	205	205	2,193	2,193
Chicago and Northwestern	1,182	1,182	4,794	4,839
Chi., R. Island and Pacific	410	422	4,931	4,916
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	126	126	1,606	1,564
Illinois Central	708	708	5,651	4,945
Lake Shore and Mich. So	358	358	3,917	3,917
Michigan Central	288	288	2,722	2,761
Mich. S. and N. Ind	257	257	2,407	2,407
Milwaukee and St. Paul	827	827	4,861	5,349
Ohio and Mississippi	340	340	3,240	4,057
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago	468	468	5,471	5,779
Toledo, Wabash and West.	621	621	3,773	3,719
Western Union	44,000	44,000	2,000	2,000
Total	6,662	6,724	$44,091	$46,311

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad earned during the third week in August:

1868	$299,788 79
1867	229,275 08
Increase	$70,513 71

Provisions at Cincinnati.

The general features of the provision market, according to the circular of George W. Phillips, Jr., of the 21st inst., remain unchanged since our last. There has been no animation in the trade, the market being devoid of speculation, and the consumptive demand was only moderate. Holders, however, appear careless about selling, and though the market has a quiet, quiet, private we will mention, and in some cases rates are a shade better than at the date of my last.

Mess pork has ruled quiet during the week. Sales were made as low as $28 50, but at the close there are buyers at $28 75 without sellers under $29 for city packed. No country offering.

Lard has been neglected all the week, though there was a small quiet, private we will mention, and not many at that. Keg lard 20@20. Steamer scarce; prime 19c.

Greases—Stock light; price nominal.

Bulk meats have been in fair demand all the week. Baltimore and the smokers buying quite freely. Sales of shoulders at 12¾c, with 5@5¼c more asked. Rib sides, clear rib and clear salt at 14¾. 15@15½c, all loose.

Bacon remains quiet, the demand being purely consumptive. I quote shoulders 13¾@13¾c, the latter generally asked. Rib sides—but few to be had at 18c. Clear rib sides and clear 21@21½c. Second pickle Oneida tribe, who had known Williams when he was a boy of ten or twelve years of age, having been present when two Frenchmen gave him into the custody of the elder Williams, in 1795, at Oneidas; and who recognized in the man Eleazer Williams was of French birth, for the reason that *he had talked with him in the French language at that time*. Moreover, the old Indian affirmed that Williams was *recorded in the census* of the Six Nations as a Frenchman adopted by the St. Regis tribe, and transferred to the Oneidas;' with many other particulars of great interest.

A long account of Dr. Vinton's interview with Skenondogh is given with the documentary evidence, which fully supports all the above statements. The old Indian was found to be entirely trustworthy.

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"It was during this period when Mr. Hanson called on me, to say that he had received a letter from Mrs. Com. Read, of New Orleans, acquainting him with a fact which he deemed decisive on the question of the identity of Eleazer Williams and the Dauphin Louis Charles. The letter stated that further information had been derived from the old person of Mrs. Margaret Debolt, whose affidavit, on another point, is printed in *The Lost Dauphin*, p. 230; Append. 475); who was some time in the household of Count de Provence and the Duchess d'Angoulême. This information, he said, accorded with a letter from Madame Rambaud to the Duchess d'Angoulême lately brought to his notice. The substance of this fresh evidence was this: that when Naundorff's claim to the Dauphin was rejected by the Duchess d'Angoulême, she said that 'when her brother should be discovered, if he was yet alive, there would be found on the back of his shoulder the mark of the lancet in the shape of a crescent,' which was made there by the surgeon at the time of the inoculation of the Dauphin, for the purpose of identification."

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 26, 1868. }

During the present week our commercial markets have exhibited very little spirit. Dealers and buyers are extremely dilatory in their movements. There is very little doing in grain, principally owing to light receipts, and prices are unsettled. It is likely that within a week or so the receipts of grain will improve sufficiently to establish more reliable quotations from larger sales. At present sales are confined to very small lots. During the past week there has been very little change in prices for any articles coming under this head. The receipts of flour for the week ending this evening foot up 2,218 bbls; cheese 135 boxes; corn 490 sacks; wheat 3,043 sacks; rye 128 sacks; oats 701 sacks; butter 26 packages, and bulk meats, loose, 4,689 lbs.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Market fairly supplied and prices range from $2@4 ₱ bbl as to quality.

BUTTER—Choice is scarce and held firmly at 35@36c ₱ lb.

EGGS—Market dull and well supplied at 16@17c for guaranteed.

CHEESE—There is a good demand for rich cheese, and we quote Switzer at 20c; Goshen at 18c; factory at 16¾@17c; Hamburg and Western Reserve 15@16c, and Limburg at 21c ₱ lb.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—The market continues firm, with a good demand. Sale of 17 000 lbs sugar cured hams at 22¾@22¾c; 12,000 lbs shoulders at 14¾@14¾c; 7,000 lbs rib sides at 16¾c; 3,000 lbs clear sides at 18½c; 1,000 lbs dried beef at 22¾c; 23 tierces lard at 19¾@20c ₱ lb, and 15 bbls mess pork on private terms.

LARD OIL—Demand good and market firm, with sales reported for 35 bbls extra No. 1 at $1 50, and 10 bbls No. 2 at $1 20 ₱ gal.

Groceries.

There was a moderate demand for groceries in small lots. Prices since our last are without much change. Coffees are held firm. Sugars are off ¼c ₱ lb. Rice is lower. These are the only changes to note. We quote as follows:

COFFEES—Rio, gold, Java, in bags, 32c; in mats, 30c; Laguayra, 26@27c; Rio, Fancy, 27½c; choice, 27c; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 24@25c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14c; Cuba, 12¾@13c; Sugar House, 11½@12c; granulated, 17c; Crushed, 17½c; Powdered, 17¼c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16c; extra C, 15½c; C 15½c; Barbadoes 14½c; Demerara, 15½@16c; Clarified, 15½@15¾c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@85; Cuba, 60@65c; Refining, 55c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 05; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 60@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial, 90c@$1 60; Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 80c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 11½@12c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.

VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c. Cider vinegar from 20@30c ₱ gallon.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22,00; No. 2 Shore $18 00; new No. 3 large $12 50; Pickerel, $5 00.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c. Sal 4½c.

SPICES—Pepper, 30c; Alspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1 80 @2 00; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger 35c; Alispice 35c.

SOAP—Nickeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 8c; Babcock's, 12c; Gillett's, 11½c; Tollet 11c; Family, 9½c.

CANDLES—Adamantine, 17c; Sperm, 45c; Star, 22c; Tallow, 12c.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 20c for full weight; mould candles, 19c.

LIQUORS—Brandies—Duty paid, Martella, 80@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—From store, 12½c.

DROP SHOT—₱ bag $8 50.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch 8½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12½c.

BROOMS—Market is well supplied and demand is moderate. We quote at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is dull at $3 25 ₱ bushel. There is no inquiry for clover seed; and we quote it nominally $7 50@8 00 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—There is a fair demand, and prices are tending upward. Choice Ohio sells readily at $3 50 @3 75 ₱ barrel, and in some cases as high as $4 ₱ barrel. In the Diamond Market choice sell by the basket at $1 50 ₱ bushel.

HAY—From country wagons we quote loose selling at $25@28 ₱ ton. Receipts light.

STRAW—Scarce and selling at $18@19 ₱ ton from country wagons.

FLOUR—Is dull and unchanged; Allegheny Riverbrands are still quoted at $7 75@7 80 to the trade, and $7 50 for small lots in store.

CORN MEAL—Is dull at 90c@$1 00 ₱ barrel.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. Demand moderate for small lots for immediate consumption. Stocks of good brands of old wheat flour are light, and holders firm at quotations. We are informed that the new crop is coming in quite freely, and prices are easier. Choice old spring wheat flour at $11 00; good spring brands, $10 50@10 75; and old winter wheat flour ranges from $9 50@10 75, according to quality. Rye flour is dull at $8 50 @9 00 ₱ barrel. There is an active demand for Graham flour, and we quote at $9 50@10 00 ₱ barrel. Penn Mill and City Mill prices as follows: Double extra in barrels $11 25 ₱ barrel, and in sacks $11 ₱ barrel; extra family flour in barrels $9 87 ₱ barrel, and in sacks $9 50 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain are confined to small lots. Sales reported of 2 cars rye at $1 ₱ bush. There is a fair demand for oats at 80c ₱ bush. from first hands, and from store at 85c.

BARLEY—Prices are nominally $2 75@3 ₱ bush as to quality. Corn is in better request, with but light receipts and stocks. One car load of shelled sold at $1 12, and small lots from store at $1 15 ₱ bush. Ear corn is dull and prices are tending more freely and prices are tending downward. The only operators are the millers, who are fairly supplied with red winter at $2 10@2 15, and white winter at $2 15@2 20 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
August 27, 1868. }

BUSINESS—Yesterday was extra dull, dealers being quite apart in their views, whilst neither entered dispassionately into the matter. Under the circumstances their views trade will remain dull and inactive. The Eastern markets were dull and devoid of activity. Dispatches furnish the following: Philadelphia—Crude steady; refined quiet; standard white 21½c; crude including packages 20c. New York—Market weak but active; prime light straw to white 30c, standard white 31½@32c; crude, bulk, 19c. Oil City —Crude, 19½@20c.

PETROLEUM—The market was not an active one. We can report sales to the extent of 10,000 bbls standard white, Philadelphia, as follows: 800 bbls, August, at 20½c; 600 bbls do, 20½c; do August, 20½c; Sales 6,000 bbls do do at 20½c; 2,000 bbls do do September to December, inclusive, at 22c; sales 1,000 bbls October and 500 bbls November at 22c; sales 3,000 bbls during next ten days, sellers' option, at 20½c; sales 800 bbls, August, 20½c, and 600 bbls do September, at 20½c. Dispatches from Antwerp quote the market at 32 francs.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market has been very feverish and irregular during the entire past week, and prices have fallen over one cent on crude and a full cent on refined in bond. This downward movement may be attributed to numerous causes, among them the violent fluctuations and rapid downward movement in the gold premium, the retaining foreign Exchange scarcity of freight room, and the anxiety of many to close out maturing contracts before the end of the month. Sales reported by the *Commercial List* are 10,000 bbls crude, in bulk, at 19@19½c—closing on Friday at 19½c; 900 bbls do at 20c, but buyers now refuse to pay over 19½c. Of refined in bond we notice sales of fully 35,000 bbls S W, for August, at various prices, viz., 800 bbls, August, 20½c, buyer the spot, and 2d down to 21½c, b o, for the last half of the month; 500 bbls S W, for September, at 21c, buyer 60 days; one half of do, at 20½c, b o, for 1st half of do at 20¾c, b o; 5,000 bbls S W first half of September, at 21c, buyer 60 days; 2,000 bbls do do at 20¾c, b o, for 1st half of October; 2,000 bbls do do at 20½c, b o, for 1st half of November, and 2,000 bbls do do at 20¼c, b o, for 1st half of December, all buyers 60 days. Sales of 2,000 bbls W. for October, at 20½c, b o; 2,000 bbls do, buyer October, at 20½c, b o; 2,000 bbls do, buyer September, at 20½c, b o; 2,000 bbls do, buyer October, at 20¾c, b o; 2,000 bbls do, buyer November, at 20¾c, b o; 2,000 bbls do, buyer December, at 20¾c, b o. For Spot, Oils and Future Delivery, the following are the New York Mill and City Mill prices as follows: Double extra in barrels $11 35 ₱ barrel, and in sacks $11 ₱ barrel; extra family flour in barrels $9 87 ₱ barrel, and in sacks $9 50 ₱ barrel.

GRAIN—Transactions in grain are confined to small lots. Sales reported of 2 cars rye at $1 ₱ bush. There is a fair demand for oats at 80c ₱ bush. from first hands, and from store at 85c.

BARLEY—Prices are nominally $2 75@3 ₱ bush as to quality. Corn is in better request, with but light receipts and stocks. One car load of shelled sold at $1 12, and small lots from store at $1 15 ₱ bush. Ear corn is dull and prices are tending more freely and prices are tending downward. The only operators are the millers, who are fairly supplied with red winter at $2 10@2 15, and white winter at $2 15@2 20 ₱ bushel.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Central Stock Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 26, 1868. }

During the present week our commercial markets have exhibited very little spirit. Dealers and buyers are extremely dilatory in their movements. There is very little doing in grain, principally owing to light receipts, and prices are unsettled. It is likely that within a week or so the receipts of grain will improve sufficiently to establish more reliable quotations from larger sales. At present sales are confined to very small lots. During the past week there has been very little change in prices for any articles coming under this head. The receipts of flour for the week ending this evening foot up 2,218 bbls; cheese 135 boxes; corn 490 sacks; wheat 3,043 sacks; rye 128 sacks; oats 701 sacks; butter 26 packages, and bulk meats, loose, 4,689 lbs.

CATTLE—During the past week the quality of the cattle on sale was generally of an inferior kind, such as light cows, bulls, heifers and steers. The market was dull and lifeless. During the week there were not over 5 cars of Western cattle for sale. Nearly all the cattle were from Ohio and a considerable number from Western Pennsylvania. Some 25 car loads were driven into the pens on foot. These were from Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio, and a few from the Allegheny stock yards. Eastern buyers are still shy of Western cattle, owing to the panic prevailing in the New York market. There has been very little change in prices since our last report. One lot of choice Indiana stock is reported as having sold at 6¾c, but in general, an extreme price compared with the other sales. Light cattle sold at 4@5¾; fair cattle at 5¾@6¾; medium at 6¾@6¾, and the best class at 6¾@7 50 per hundred pounds. There is still considerable number remaining in the pens unsold. The yards are in the best of order and there has been no diseased cattle received since the lot of 18 cars reported some three weeks ago. The sales for the past four weeks were as follows:

August 6	804	$3 00@8 12
August 13	1,050	4 25@7 50
August 20	888	4 00@7 50
August 27	1,207	5 00@7 50

Since our last we are reported the following sales:

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Boots	J Bell	18	17,200	$6 00
J Booth	J Landis	2 lb	2,280	5 50
Julius Votter	J Moore	4	3,825	5 62½
Julius Votter	H Challant	4	4,525	5 75
Julius Voetter	H Challant	1 s	1,025	5 50
Sh perry	J Bell	21	19,175	5 90
J Haskett	A Watson	17	20,000	6 25
Scott & Hamilton	Wright & Mc	19	24,130	6 00
Smith & Blue	Wright & Mc	43	49,475	6 50
N Reed	A Watson	8	7,750	6 00
Herwig & Hall	J Kahn	30 lb	27,700	3 00
C C Brainard	J Eaby	1	925	3 00
Smith & Blue	J Saxton	2	1,750	3 00
Smith & Blue	J Saxton	6 h	4,275	4 50
Smith & Blue	Mahler & Eaby	2	1,800	4 50
Julius Voetter	Mc Calley	23 h	19,800	2 25
Smith & Bne	Hedges	19	19,900	6 00
James Dargert	A Watson	23 c	19,475	6 00
Chess, 276; prime, 26c; fair 25c; good, 24@25c.				
SUGARS—Porto Rico, 13½@14c; Cuba, 12¾@13c; Sugar House, 11½@12c; granulated, 17c; Crushed, 17½c; Powdered, 17¼c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16c; extra C, 15½c; C 15½c; Barbadoes 14½c; Demerara, 15½@16c; Clarified, 15½@15¾c.				
MOLASSES—New Orleans, 80c@$1; Porto Rico, 70@85; Cuba, 60@65c; Refining, 55c.				
SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 05; other choice brands, $1 00 to $1 10; fair to good, 60@85c.				
TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 75; Imperial, 90c@$1 60; Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 80c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.				
RICE—Carolina, 11½@12c; Rangoon, 10½@11c.				
VINEGAR—We quote white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c. Cider vinegar from 20@30c ₱ gallon.				
FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $22,00; No. 2 Shore $18 00; new No. 3 large $12 50; Pickerel, $5 00.				
SODA—English Bicarb 9c. American 8c. Sal 4½c.				
SPICES—Pepper, 30c; Alspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1 80 @2 00; Cassia, 80@85c; Ginger 35c; Alispice 35c.				
SOAP—Nickeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 8c; Babcock's, 12c; Gillett's, 11½c; Tollet 11c; Family, 9½c.				
CANDLES—Adamantine, 17c; Sperm, 45c; Star, 22c; Tallow, 12c.				
CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 20c for full weight; mould candles, 19c.				
LIQUORS—Brandies—Duty paid, Martella, 80@$1 45.				
BAR LEAD—From store, 12½c.				
DROP SHOT—₱ bag $8 50.				
STARCH—Madison, 8c; Magnolia starch 8½c; Silver Gloss 12c; Corn starch 12½c; Satin Gloss 12½c.				
BROOMS—Market is well supplied and demand is moderate. We quote at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bushel. Timothy seed is dull at $3 25 ₱ bushel. There is no inquiry for clover seed; and we quote it nominally $7 50@8 00 ₱ bushel.				
POTATOES—There is a fair demand, and prices are tending upward. Choice Ohio sells readily at $3 50 @3 75 ₱ barrel, and in some cases as high as $4 ₱ barrel. In the Diamond Market choice sell by the basket at $1 50 ₱ bushel.				
HAY—From country wagons we quote loose selling at $25@28 ₱ ton. Receipts light.				
STRAW—Scarce and selling at $18@19 ₱ ton from country wagons.				
FLOUR—Is dull and unchanged; Allegheny River brands are still quoted at $7 75@7 80 to the trade, and $7 50 for small lots in store.				
CORN MEAL—Is dull at 90c@$1 00 ₱ barrel.				
FLOUR—The market is quiet and unchanged. Demand moderate for small lots for immediate consumption. Stocks of good brands of old wheat flour are light, and holders firm at quotations. We are informed that the new crop is coming in quite freely, and prices are easier. Choice old spring wheat flour at $11 00; good spring brands, $10 50@10 75; and old winter wheat flour ranges from $9 50@10 75, according to quality. Rye flour is dull at $8 50 @9 00 ₱ barrel. There is an active demand for Graham flour, and we quote at $9 50@10 00 ₱ barrel. Penn Mill and City Mill prices as follows: Double extra in barrels $11 35 ₱ barrel, and in sacks $11 ₱ barrel; extra family flour in barrels $9 87 ₱ barrel, and in sacks $9 50 ₱ barrel.				
GRAIN—Transactions in grain are confined to small lots. Sales reported of 2 cars rye at $1 ₱ bush. There is a fair demand for oats at 80c ₱

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

A NEW CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK RIOTS.

VALLANDIGHAM is a representative man in the Democratic party. He showed his sympathy with the rebels through the war, was one of their open and secret agents. He is now not only in full fellowship but a leader of great pretensions, having been nominated for Congress in his district. He headed the movement in Tammany which nominated SEYMOUR. These conspirators have long been and still are close allies. They perfectly understand each other, and were in concert when the New York riots occurred, as facts brought to light by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* abundantly prove.

VALLANDIGHAM has often referred to how he ran the blockade, disclosing only what suited his purpose. An affidavit made by Captain JOHNS, in London, which has only lately reached this country, puts in a glaring right the criminality of VALLANDIGHAM, and brings his friend SEYMOUR to the front again. The affidavit proves conclusively that VALLANDIGHAM's reappearance in the North was for the purpose of inciting those riots in which SEYMOUR called the rioters "my friends."

The steamer was the Harriet Pinckney, Captain JOHNS the commander. Arrived at Bermuda about the middle of June, 1863, Captain JOHNS says, "I was then "hurriedly dispatched by Major NORMAN "S. WALKER, the Confederate Agent there, "on to Halifax to convey a certain number "of Confederates then at Bermuda, some "twenty-eight or thirty in all, most of them "officers of various ranks, among whom I "remember the undermentioned, C. L. "VALLANDIGHAM, Col. THOBURN, Col. "PRINZLE, Col. BLACK, Col. SWEENEY, "Capt. HARTSLEIN, Capt. STYLES." Major WALKER told Captain JOHNS "definitely and positively *that it was a secret "mission organized at Richmond, which* "VALLANDIGHAM *was at the head of; that "they were to have mob meetings in the cities "of Boston and New York to create a diversion in favor of General* LEE, *and the "Southern army then about to invade the "North.*"

The Captain advertised an excursion of British naval and military officers, offering a free passage to Halifax and return, in order that their presence might save his ship. The party came on board. The Captain says: "VALLANDIGHAM was the "acknowledged head, or chief, and all the "arrangements were made under his im"mediate supervision. He arranged every"thing and ordered everything, and was "clearly the moving lever in the whole "affair, having come direct from Rich"mond, by way of Wilmington, for the "express purpose of conducting it."

The United States frigate Alexon intercepted the vessel, but the presence of the British naval and military men saved its capture. The Captain says:

"Previous to the frigate's approaching us, Vallandigham suggested to me the propriety of having all the Confederate officers stowed away in the cabin floor, in what was called the half-deck, and they there concealed accordingly. He also requested me to take charge of all letters and documents in their possession and spoke particularly of their instructions from the Richmond Government, and said whatever became of me and the ship, these letters must be destroyed, as they would reveal the whole secret of the expedition.

"I took all letters and documents in their possession, put them in a bag, and, on coming near to the chief engineer in the engine room, and gave orders that, in the event of the frigate being boarded by a cruiser, on a private signal from me, he was to put them in the furnace and burn them, and then scuttle the frigate by the runs as above stated, and liberating the passengers. Vallandigham rushed from his place of concealment, and, in the presence of the chief engineer, exclaiming: 'You have saved the South,' the day's proceedings will be handed down in the pages of history to the latest posterity.' I think you will agree with me to say that this incident, the saving of himself and the other passengers from capture, would probably turn the whole tide of the war, and indeed the salvation of the south."

VALLANDIGHAM on the passage alluded indirectly to the proposed riots—the diversion in favor of the South, as he was pleased to term it—and what those riots were in their entire horrors few have conception. The close relations, political and otherwise, that existed between him and SEYMOUR, before the former was sent South as a punishment for his treason, are well understood. The affidavit made at 32 New Church street, in the city of London, on the 30th of November, 1867, before W. WELD WREN, a commissioner to administer oaths in chancery, fixes the passage of VALLANDIGHAM to Halifax from Bermuda about the middle of June, 1863. The New York riots took place about the middle of July. The facts point conclusively to the truthfulness of Captain JOHNS's affidavit and inseparably connect VALLANDIGHAM and those with whom he was in close relationship, political and otherwise, with the most wicked plotting to introduce war into the North ever attempted.

It is only the natural sequence with such guilty knowledge VALLANDIGHAM possessed, seeing that he knew the friends of the South at the North, that he should, disappointed in the result of the war, seek to carry out that diversion at Tammany. His coming forward as the supporter of SEYMOUR, the tricks he played to secure his nomination, point conclusively to who understood the understanding between them and the Confederate leaders in the murderous conspiracy in 1863. Who can doubt the understanding that existed between the present leaders of the Democratic party to plunge New York into the horrors of civil war for the benefit of the South? The affidavit of Captain JOHNS is valuable confirmation of past and present purposes of the leaders of the Democratic party.

THE OVERSHADOWING ISSUE

If ever there was any importance attached to the greenback and bond question, as an issue, presented by Mr. PENDLETON on the one hand, and conbatted by Mr. SEYMOUR on the other, it has become subordinated to the great question which has arisen before the people, requiring an answer first and foremost, to wit: *Shall the verdict of the war stand or be reversed?*

The Democratic party, reinforced by the paroled rebel army, have appealed from the decision of the war, and taken the question to the ballot box. That this is the central fact in the canvass is as apparent as anything ever was. It explains perfectly the rampant interest evinced by the old leaders of the rebellion and the action of the paroled rebel army. No man entirely sound in mind and heart will pretend that he is not fully convinced that with SEYMOUR and BLAIR elected, the verdict of the war will to all interests and purposes be reversed. Nothing was ever more certain than that in the event of their election every man who bore arms against the Government, every guerrilla, every bushwhacker, every pirate on the seas, every man high and low, whose sympathies were with the JEFF. DAVIS treason, will rejoice as he would have rejoiced had it been GRANT who surrendered and LEE the victor at Appomattox. To-day rebels everywhere are as united and determined for SEYMOUR and BLAIR and against GRANT and COLFAX, as they were for the Confederacy and against the Government at Gettysburg, Chattanooga and the Wilderness. If there is an exception, his voice is not heard. Nor are their objects essentially different; what they lost then they expect to win now. He who does not perceive the logic of these facts and circumstances, and is not convinced that it is as much his duty to oppose SEYMOUR as it was to oppose MCCLELLAN, is either incapable of receiving the truth or is utterly reckless of the consequences of disregarding it. Even if the leaders had not by their utterances dispelled every doubt, what other inference could we draw from their action at the Tammany Convention, and since?

Therefore we say, if the greenbacks and bond question ever had any significance as an issue, it has been completely overshadowed by the appeal which has been taken by the South, supported by their Northern sympathizers, from the decision of the battle field. We must decide whether the verdict of the war shall stand or be reversed. It will matter little how the bonds are paid if the appeal be sustained—rather, the idea that they will ever be paid will have to be given up, if that happens. For who in his senses supposes for a single instant that with the spirit and men of the Tammany Convention transferred to Washington—as they will be if SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected—the next step will not be to get rid of paying the national debt? The fourteenth section, which puts the payment of the Federal and repudiation of the Confederate debt into the fundamental law, has been carried over the persistent opposition of the Democrats and rebels, who mean, as much as they mean anything in the world, that either the Federal debt shall be repudiated or the rebel debt also paid. On what other ground can the opposition to the fourteenth article be explained?

Not in the history of our politics was a fact better made out than that SEYMOUR and BLAIR were nominated because their election would set aside the verdict of the war, and as Governor VANCE, the next day, boasted, "win everything for which the South fought." Under such circumstances it is an insult to men of sense and patriotism to ask them what will be their course at this election. They who, North and South, supported or sympathized with the rebellion, will prove their consistency by doing all they can for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Need we say that they who supported the Government in the life-and-death struggle, can in no way be consistent but in supporting GRANT and COLFAX?

1864 AND 1868.

That the issue of 1868 is identical with that of 1864 is as plainly made out as any fact ever was. The fact that the supporters of and sympathisers with the rebellion are now found shoulder to shoulder supporting the Tammany ticket, ought to arrest the attention of the country and put on their guard all who in the great struggle supported the Government. But we have the proof in the testimony of the rebel leaders themselves. We find them on the Southern stump indulging in the most confident assertions that everything that was lost on the battle field will be won with SEYMOUR and BLAIR. And what, if possible, is worse, is the threat, heard everywhere in the South, that failing to elect them, they will resort to violence to set the verdict aside.

Now, although the country has had war enough, peace cannot be purchased on such terms as are here proposed. We believe it to be the settled conviction of all who are actuated by right motives, that the great need of the country is a man like GRANT at the head of affairs, to take the South in hand. The case requires a man of his experience, firmness and wisdom. It is difficult to conceive how a man whose heart is right can desire to see SEYMOUR, seconded by BLAIR, directing public affairs. One or the other will be at the head. That the former, if elected, will bring to the discharge of the duties of the position a high resolve to give the country peace, repose and prosperity; and that the latter will be bent on a purpose that will of necessity plunge us into a new revolution, and reverse the verdict of the war, must be plain to any mind open to reason. Such a purpose was set forth as distinctly as words could do it by the letters of BLAIR, which North and South have been indorsed by the Democratic press and leaders. This has been affirmed over and over again by WADE HAMPTON, "every line and word" of whose speeches on the subject the Pittsburgh *Post* has indorsed. Lest there be Democrats who yet doubt, let us quote the rebel cavalryman, now the foremost leader of the Democracy:

"HAMPTON," says the Southern report of his speech, "demands that the people of the South should at once, whether recognized by Congress or not, form State governments, and he demanded, further, that if by these States so formed, Seymour and Blair should have a majority of the white votes, they shall be installed in power by the spike of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them."

Another exponent of the true doctrine is the Pirate SEMMES, who shortly after the Tammany Convention, made a speech in Mobile, from which we quote as follows:

"I drew my sword against the old flag—the old flag which no longer represented these principles: it was not the flag of the South, and I drew my sword, but the flag which had become a haunting shadow, which represented principles abhorrent. But now, in spite of the efforts of those politicians who would have us to relinquish our rights, a new party, by erecting in its stead a new conservative party—a sort of conglomerated party—which was to unite the politicians of every shade of opinion, a grand old Democratic party has risen from the long slumber of the past, and it has given unmistakable signs of new life and vitality; and I have come here to-night from my home in Gulf City to consult with you in the nomination of Seymour and Blair."

If these rebel leaders are not true exponents of the Democratic purpose, why does not the New York *World* or some other authority so declare? So far from this, notwithstanding acquiescence is seen or heard. The reason is obvious. HAMPTON told it all in his Charleston speech, relating his experience at the Tammany Convention. Though we have quoted his language before, it will bear repetition, as follows:

"When the resolution offered by the Senator from Maryland which declared that the rights of suffrage belonged to the people, and not to the States, were being considered, I begged to add a few simple words. They agreed; and I took the resolutions, which you will find embodied in the platform, and inserted in them, 'and we declare that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.' (Cheers.) That was my plank in the platform. I wanted nothing else; for when the great Democratic party had pledged themselves to that, when they had declared that those acts were unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, I was willing to wait in patience until that party would be triumphant, and reply the issue in the field of battle."

We could fill columns of sayings by the leaders of the rebellion, all going to establish the fact that the issue of 1868 is identified with that of 1864. In fact, this is the open proclamation of every rebel who bore arms against the country, and we look in vain into the speeches of Northern Democrats and Northern Democratic journals for a denial.

NO TWO WAYS.

If there is a single SEYMOUR and BLAIR man in the South who does not indorse the revolutionary programme, it is a good time to show himself. If the violence and treason preached and practiced by the Democratic leaders in the South, and which, if SEYMOUR and BLAIR are elected, will be infused into the new Administration, do not have the approval of Northern Democrats, it is high time that they abandoned the Tammany Ticket. The situation is quite too serious to admit of any trifling. From the moment of the denouement in Tammany Hall—whereby the expectations of the great mass of the party that a candidate would be nominated the support of whom would not strike directly at the verdict of the war, were at one blow, by the traitors North and South, lead by VALLANDIGHAM, crushed—down to the present hour, it has been as plain as the sun at unclouded noon-day, that first of all the questions involved in the canvass was, *shall the verdict of the war stand?* In the South those who were for the rebellion support SEYMOUR and BLAIR as the most effective way of declaring that it shall not stand but be reversed; so that, as Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, indiscreetly declared, "everything for which the South fought will be won." On the other hand, those faithful men in the South who retained their love for the old flag, support GRANT. With all the earnestness which characterised their appeals at the opening of the drama in 1861, they tell us that if GRANT is not elected everything for which the rebels struggled will be won.

It is not strange, therefore, with this state of things existing, that Northern Democrats, not blinded by mere party feeling, should draw back from the Tammany ticket and refuse to serve under the leadership of the HAMPTONS, the FORRESTS, the COBBS, the TOOMBSES, the SEMMESES, and other baffled conspirators. The issue in 1868 being in every essential respect that of 1864, men of reason and conscience have no alternative but to support GRANT, the man of peace, fidelity and tried capacity. All over the country, therefore, war Democrats are declaring for him, just as they declared for the Government when the rebels hurled the first shot at the flag of Sumter. Every day we hear of individual instances, and we look forward to a movement of the masses in the same direction.

THE Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth Ohio District is DANIEL T. LAWSON, of Wellsville, Columbiana county. Were Mr. LAWSON a candidate in this district, we would be tempted to inquire about the individual bearing his name who served six months in our county prison, after conviction upon a charge of conspiracy in connection with the Small Note Law of Pennsylvania. The citizens of the Seventeenth Ohio District are making the inquiry, and propose to have a satisfactory answer.

THE NAKED FACT.

The foremost men of the rebellion placed SEYMOUR in nomination, and not a rebel soldier—paroled as they all are—not a Ku-Klux desperado, not a hater of the government or a repudiator of the national debt, but supports him with a will. We do not say that no others support SEYMOUR; but those who do not belong to one or other of these classes, yet give him their support, must feel that the eyes of the world are on them, and that their conduct is totally inexplicable. Either they or the rebels are mistaken in their man. During the entire struggle of the rebellion SEYMOUR was true as steel to the South, and the rebel leaders know why they support him now. But how a man who stood by the Government against the Rebellion can stand shoulder to shoulder with the rebel leaders in support of the candidate whom they nominated over a tried soldier and a war Democrat, can be explained on no ground consistent with reason or patriotism. SEYMOUR was a Secessionist from the start, and when the Confederate Constitution was framed, he openly declared that it was better than the Constitution framed by the fathers of the Republic. Touching the public debt, it is his boast that he never owned a Government bond, and as manager of a Savings Institution in his own city, he has steadily and successfully resisted the investment of a single dollar in the public securities. On every question between the South and the government, SEYMOUR has been and still is with the South. These sharp outlines of the contest are impressing themselves on the minds of thousands of conscientious men, who hoped that the Tammany Convention would place in nomination a ticket that would command their support. It is the old struggle over again. The issue at the ballot-box now is identical with that of 1864, on the field of Gettysburg, in the Wilderness and at Appomattox. This is no figure of speech. It is not a matter of inference. It is solemn truth.

GRANT'S GENERALSHIP.

In spite of the crushing arguments, facts and figures in relation to the efficiency of General GRANT's generalship, the *World* continues to assert that GRANT had more men, lost heavily, and was not comparable to LEE as a General. We gave the figures of the relative armies only a few weeks since, and again summarize. The Army of the Potomac in April, 1864, was 98,019 men fit for duty. When GRANT crossed the Rapidan he had, beside the reserve, less than 100,000 men. His reinforcements after the battle of the Wilderness included TYLER's division, 8,000, which joined him at Spottsylvania; the Eighteenth Corps, 20,000 strong, from BUTLER's army, which joined at Cold Harbor; and some single new regiments and detachments of recruits, which were employed to fill up the thinned-out ranks. The whole reinforcements were not more than 55,000 men. The figures are taken from the returns at Washington. LEE's field return for the 20th of April, 1864, shows present for duty, armed and equipped, 53,891, exclusive of LONGSTREET's corps, which joined him a few days later and took an active part in all the succeeding operations. LONGSTREET's return for the same date, properly attested, shows 18,287 present for duty, making LEE's aggregate present, armed and equipped for duty, 72,178, and not 52,000 as stated in the *World*. The total present, including the men reported sick, in arrest, and on extra duty, is given by the same returns at 86,742. GRANT's total force never at any one point exceeded 100,000, and from the returns it is shown that LEE had nearly as many men, beside the advantage of fighting behind entrenchments, and a powerful support of friends in the rear of his position.

THE reports from the South permit no doubt that the Democratic organization known as the Ku-Klux Klan have determined to force the negroes either to vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR or not at all. No colored man is to have employment, nor will he be safe in his person or property without he joins a Ku-Klux Club, and shouts for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. This system of terrorism is becoming extensively and perfectly organized. Rebel generals—the same that met the Democracy as delegates and otherwise—in Tammany Hall, are at the head of these murderous and revolutionary organizations, the members of which are armed and ready for anything. In this way the old rebel army is again taking the field better armed and more determined even than in 1861. What Democrats not prepared for bloody revolution will do, is for themselves to determine.

WITH SEYMOUR for President, the canvass would be wanting in spirit without VALLANDIGHAM on the course for Congress. In accordance with the rule of the perfect fitness of things, the Democrats of the Dayton district have placed this patriot on the track. It was VALLANDIGHAM's gushing, true patriotism, stimulated by that of HAMPTON, FORREST, PRESTON, and other rebel Generals, that secured for SEYMOUR his nomination over HANCOCK and HENDRICKS. The harmonies would not be complete without this disinterested patriot was also a candidate for Democratic honors. His nomination, therefore, was a necessity to the Democratic plan.

THE New York *Freeman's Journal*, an outspoken Democratic organ, says two questions constitute the "real issue" of the election." The first is, "the restoration of all the States to their ancient, free and harmonious position in the Union, with their rights as States unimpaired." The second is, the ridding of the country "of a large part of the taxes now unjustly imposed." Being interpreted this means the restoration of the slave system and repudiation of the national debt. This tallies with the understanding which WADE HAMPTON declares was entered into in Tammany Hall.

"WHEN a ticket is presented to me selected by the leaders of the rebellion, and supported by every man in the South who bore arms against the country, and by every man in the North whose sympathies were with them," said a War Democrat a few days since, "it is time that I should look for other company. I rejoiced when the rebellion went down under the blows of GRANT," he continued, "and do not intend by my vote now to undo what was then accomplished. As a consistent and true man, I am bound to give him my vote for President." This brief speech expresses the sentiments of thousands who, as ex Senator CARLILE says, looked to the New York Convention for a ticket that would command their support.

SCARCELY a day goes by without some War Democrat of prominence and influence declaring for GRANT, on the issue forced up by the Tammany ticket and the threatening attitude of the South. Very recently the President of one of Pennsylvania's greatest institutions was rallied by his Democratic friends, who got for an answer, that while he was no politician he had distinct views and acted on his convictions; that he had become convinced that in order to give effect to the victory won in the field and avoid another struggle, GRANT's election was a necessity; he should, therefore, support him and advise all his friends to do so.

THE *World* has undertaken to show that GRANT is no soldier. The Southern wing of the Democracy—most of whom are paroled rebels—will not be easily convinced of this. It was to GRANT they were forced to surrender. Either he was a very good, or LEE, JOHNSTON, BRAGG and the rest were very bad soldiers. Is not the *World* attempting too much? We can afford to leave the question to GRANT's rebel opponents.

THERE is a loud call for female emigrants in Rio Janeiro. The Anglo-Brazilian *Times* asks the government of that country to pay the expense of bringing several ship loads of women, who will find good employment and "materially assist in driving out slavery and all its moral evils from the inner life of families."

HALF ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Country—Its Topographical, Mineral, Climatic and Other Characteristics.

The Cities—Present and Future Trade.

Only a few months ago a run over Europe, a voyage to the Pyramids and a pilgrimage to Palestine seemed a trifle in comparison with the labor incident to a trip over the Plains, and across the Rocky Mountains; a region within our own borders, yet seldom visited except by official expeditions or armed caravans of persons, prompted by religious zeal or desire for perilous adventure, so great were the troubles and dangers by which the journey was surrounded. By the construction of this wonderful railroad these remarkable places have not only been explored, but can be visited by the summer tourist, who has a few weeks to spare from active duties, with all the ease and comfort desirable.

The bright dream of the past has been realized. Now that the mystery has been explained and the chimera made substantial, some few will be found to sneer at its simplicity, but the people will always appreciate the men who had the genius to conceive, the personal courage to take hold of, the indomitable perseverence to conduct, and above all, the pluck to keep faith in an undertaking so formidable, and earnestly desire to see them receive most substantial return. To build this road was not to solve a problem well known and carefully studied, but to face obstacles deemed insurmountable, and overcome unknown difficulties, not where every mechanical aid was at hand, but far removed from civilization, and in a hostile country. After minute and careful observation, it is our pleasant privilege to bear testimony to the faithful manner in which the work has been done by those to whom it has been intrusted.

RAPID CONSTRUCTION.

For all railroads, early completion is obviously an important requisite, but for one projected through an unsettled country, unable to furnish supplies, looking to through travel for its actual profits, rapidity of construction is the first and constant consideration.

To carry out this object, in the best way, all the energies of those having this stupendous work in hand have been concentrated. Where wooden bridges have been erected, from the difficulty of transportation and delay of putting up those of stone, they are much better than the same kind of viaducts in the majority of Eastern roads, though it is the intention of the Company to replace them at the earliest possible time with more durable structures.

SUBSTANTIAL CHARACTER OF THE BUILDINGS.

In all the places where permanent buildings have been completed, or in process of erection, they are of the most substantial character, and of capacity adapted to the extensive demands of the future. The workshops at Omaha though very extensive are crowded with machinery for building freight cars, trucks and passenger cars of different classes, and repairing locomotives, and contain all the latest improvements in machines, such as lathes, planing mills for iron and wood, boring mills, steam hammers, hydraulic press, and many others which have been substituted for manual labor. The machine shops at Grand Island, North Platte, Sidney, Cheyenne and Laramie are also very large and as well supplied with the best tools and machinery.

THE ROADWAY.

The roadway through the prairie is raised from eighteen inches to three feet; the deep cuts few in number and of short distance; the embankments over canons are longer and of considerable height, owing to the elevation at which the road is maintained, and will ultimately be found of great utility, as will be noted hereafter. The Dale Creek bridge, 127 feet high, 960 feet long, over a deep gorge, and the long bridge over the North Platte, are the only bridges of any importance. The rails are of medium weight, sixty pound to the yard, known as the fish-tail, and well spiked on the ties, numbering 2,680 to the mile, bolted together by fish plates, the joint invariably on a tie, forming a continuous rail, presenting the greatest difficulty to the aborigines to tear them up should they have the inclination to do so. The cross-ties were formerly brought from Chicago, costing $2 50 apiece, but they are now cut and hauled from the mountains, where yellow pine grows in abundance, reducing their cost to $1 00 apiece.

Along nearly the whole line now laid the road is ballasted with sand and gravel, but in the Black Hills the ballast is made of disintegrated granite of a beautiful rose tint, and shining in the sun with a brilliancy too great for the eye to endure. Nothing is better adapted for ballasting than this rare material, and its hardness is well known by the factory, who find the best steel plow point only lasts four hours in ploughing for the grading and embankment where it lies. There are millions of perches of this substance, and should it be distributed as ballast, no railroad would be more free from dust.

WATER SUPPLY.

At many of the stations the water is pumped up into large tanks by wind mills, at little expense, from wells which seem to furnish a copious supply. In the desert, however, particularly where the track is now being laid, pure water is scarce, but can most readily be obtained by laying iron pipes to distant springs in the mountains, some of which have already been put down. It is supposed artesian wells will yield abundance of water, which will be a matter of future examination. The water near at hand is often so strongly impregnated with alkali it cannot be used for making steam, producing foaming in the boilers, to the great vexation of the engineers and even risk of life, as it cannot be determined whether there is a proper depth of water over the flues when this action is going on. To supply locomotives with water, trains of water tanks are employed, communicating with each other by flexible tubing, which move along the road as they are needed.

FUEL—HOW OBTAINED.

In a country long known to be destitute of timber, it was a matter of much solicitude to know whence the vast quantity of fuel required, was to be derived. This question, so important to the economical working of the road, has been answered in the most satisfactory manner by the discovery of coal in great abundance, of excellent quality and just in the position most needed. These coal measures belong to the cubcarboniferous period, are of vast extent, and have veins varying from two to fifteen feet in thickness. A large bank, nine feet vein, has been opened within a short time, at Carver Station, a few rods from the track, where immense quantities can conveniently be had.

The coal is highly bituminous, friable, having a polished fracture resembling that of pure anthracite, very slightly laminated and shows evidence of fusion. As a great satisfaction for raising steam, and is much preferred by engineers to wood or any other kind of coal. When burning it evolves a large volume of gas, makes a great smoke leaving little residue, without forming clinkers. The furnaces and grate bars in ordinary use on these locomotives are not well suited for consuming this rich bituminous product, and some form better adapted will prove much more advantageous and economical. The Eugene Langen furnace or some slight modification of it, will no doubt fully meet these requirements. This is a furnace with a shelving grate of three shelves; the stoking is mainly done by the lower ones, always leaving an incandescent surface over which the gas is distributed, and consumed in proportion to the quantity generated without the production of any smoke, except for a few minutes after the fire is first lighted.

If the results of the previous government surveys in the neighborhood of Green river, eight hundred and sixty miles west of Omaha, be confirmed, unlimited supplies of coal of like quality and ease of mining may be expected.

THE ROUTE.

The location of the Union Pacific Railroad is a master piece of civil engineering. By the careful selection of the route under the skilfull guidance of General G. M. Dodge and his assistants, the road is one of easy gradients, with a small number of embankments and few gorges, and of course attended with the smallest possible cost.

For a distance of 517 miles, the rise is so gradual, an average of little more than ten feet to the mile, that the elevation reached, 6,062, at the eastern base of the Laramie range, is not perceived, and from there to the summit, at Sherman station, the grade of eighty feet to the mile is so easily accomplished, the traveler is only made aware of the altitude attained, (8,262 feet,) by the cool fresh breeze, the delicious purity of the air, and the slight oppression of breathing, experienced on making an effort to walk to the peak to the left to obtain a full view of the landscape.

THE SCENERY.

Like many celebrated objects which people travel far to see, the first look is one of utter disappointment. The imagination, long fed on descriptive scenery of these far-famed mountains, has painted great precipices, wonderful gorges with cascades, and the eye accustomed to lakes bounded by mountains of fantastic shapes and forms, expects to greet something similar. Here grandeur and sublimity of scenery supplants the picturesque, and the mind and vision are both at fault, as no object known furnishes a ready comparison. Through this wonderfully clear atmosphere, the observer, standing at a point 2,000 feet higher than Mt. Washington, looks up to Elk Mountain on the left and Long's Peak in front, far in the distance, covered with snow, on which the shadows play in ever varying form and hue, while around them he beholds,

"Woods crowding upon woods, hills on hills,
A surging scene, and only limited
By the blue distance."

From the Summit, or Evans's Pass, the road descends, and, before reaching the noted Laramie Plains, the mountain range of ninety feet to the mile takes place. Thence to the end of the track are undulating hills and valleys in rapid succession, where the grade varies to conform to the topography. The thorough and solid manner in which the work has been done, the absence of curves and the smoothness of the road, will permit trains to run at a high rate of speed with the greatest possible decree of safety and comfort.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph wires of the company extend the whole distance, and the trains are run by its use. As the road extends the wire is put up, and the telegraph operator at the end moves his battery every evening as far as the rails have been laid during the day.

There is constant inquiry, why the Indians do not tear up the track, attack trains in transit, and pull down the wires? For the telegraph, or "long tongue," as they call it, they have fortunately a superstitious awe, perhaps acquired from handling the warm iron, and for the cars they have the respect which arises from personal convenience. The rule of the road allows the Indians to ride free for any distance, on the trucks and on the platforms of the cars, but not in the cars. This obviously proper restriction does not trouble them, and they may be daily seen exercising their privilege, well understanding the advantage derived.

THE CLIMATE.

From the meteorological reports published of the winters on the parallels which the road traverses, with information derived from personal observation, the impression prevails that very little difficulty will be experienced from snow on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains. The fall of snow is said to rarely exceed twenty inches. The constant and fierce winds of the region will no doubt cause enormous drifts, but owing to the elevation at which the road is carried, the few deep cuts and the high embankments thrown over canons, that will take the place of snow fences, the track will probably be kept free. No positive prediction, however, can be formed, and the coming winter will be anxiously awaited on this score. In elevated plateaux, where climate is so much influenced by contiguous causes, the isothermal lines do not adhere to latitude, and speculation based on the latter would prove of little value.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY.

The fertility of resource displayed in overcoming difficulties; the ingenious and ready adaptation of means equivalent to the never-ending and novel exigencies arising in construction, and the vigorous promptness by which all have been surmounted by the officers of the road, fully warrant the belief that any emergency hereafter not absolutely beyond human effort, will be met with the same success. It is therefore safe to conclude, and needs no prophet to predict, that the Union Pacific Railroad will be finished in the most complete and workmanlike manner, in the shortest possible time consistent therewith. In no particular is there more uniformity than in the good character and fine appearance of the workmen employed, from Omaha out to the end of the track. They are sober, active and intelligent looking men, and seem to be far above the average, in the different departments, compared with the same on almost any railroad.

EQUIPMENT.

The equipment of the road is of the best kind. The company now owns 104 locomotives, from the best shops in the East, Taunton, Paterson and other approved factories. The ordinary first and second class passenger cars, and all kinds of freight cars are made after the most durable and substantial patterns in the Company's shops at Omaha. The sleeping cars are furnished by the Pullman Sleeping Car Company at Chicago, and are the most elegant and comfortable coaches of the kind in use in the West. It is not creditable to the spirit of railroading to know how far the West exceeds the East in this important particular. The private interest of the directors of many Eastern roads in the miserable sleeping cars now in use, prevents the introduction of this luxurious aid and comfort to night travel.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The hotels on the route at North Platte, Cheyenne, Laramie, and other points, are a matter of pleasant surprise, both in the style they are kept and the manner with which the meals are served. The table at the first named place would compare favorably with any railroad station East of Chicago.

FUTURE BUSINESS OF THE ROAD.

It is commonly supposed that until the road has been carried through to the terminus of the Central Pacific, no earnings of any large amount would accrue from passengers and freight. Much of the rolling stock is at present employed on transporting construction materials, yet the quantity of freight and number of passengers carried every month are truly astounding. It must always be remembered the railroad follows the old wagon road for nearly 800 miles, and the commerce of the Plains on this route is immense.

It is estimated that the wagon freights across the mountains in a single year amounted to $13,000,000; that 250,000 tons are carried westward, and that not less than 154,000 persons pass and repass annually from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and at present prices for both passengers and tonnage, the transportation would amount to $31,000,000.

The large amount of business transacted by the road in its present unfinished condition far exceeds the speculation of the most ambitious partisan of this highway.

The road was run by the contractors until April, 1867, but its earnings and expenses from May 1st, 1867, to December 31st, 1867, a period of eight months, are officially reported as follows:

EARNINGS.

From passengers	$ 526,779 23
From freight	1,912,068 49
From express	37,486 08
Mails	32,273 28
Miscellaneous	7,223 29
Total	$2,496,190 34

EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	$ 282,022 23
Motive power, engines, &c	567,859 45
Maintenance of way	439,641 18
Maintenance of cars	91,208 30
Horse expenses	46,787 68
Total	$1,427,054 26
Net earnings to balance	1,069,136 08
Total	$2,496,190 34

The average length of road in operation for the eight months, from May 1st to December 31st, was 386 miles. At this time double the distance of track is in service with that named in the last official report, and both the quantity of freight and the number of passengers have enormously increased during the present year. As the railroad is extended it is brought into immediate use, *pari passu* the wagon road is less needed for transportation, and in the same ratio the income of the former is augmented.

BENTON.

Benton, a town of a few weeks' growth, not retarded in any manner by moral restraint, is now the terminus for traffic, where the overland mail of Wells, Fargo & Co. starts, and the place for the Mormons to make up their trains of wagons on the weary march of the faithful to the earthly paradise. In a few days the constantly advancing terminus will be removed to Green river, where a city will spring up in a night, with depots for the business of the road, stores filled with all kinds of goods to tempt ready buyers, and gambling and drinking houses wherein the loungers may lose their money.

MORALS.

The horrors of these places are greatly exaggerated by the excessively virtuous newspaper reporters, who, keen on a stirring item draw a fearful picture of the depravity of frontier life. There is no form of crime known in the West which is not daily seen in New York, Philadelphia, or any large city, and nearly always under a more squalid garb. In the Eastern cities, gambling and other kinds of vice are conducted by better dressed people, and under some veil of secresy, in direct violation of law, but in the West all these same enormities are done openly on the streets by the roughest and hardest looking specimens of humanity, where there is no law.

With the so-called *avant-garde* of civilization, comprising escaped murderers from the "States," under-graduates from penitentiaries, gamblers and desperadoes of all kinds, the powerful and mysterious Vigilance Committee, whose workings are silent and executions certain, nearly always keeps equal pace. This is an organization, the names of whose members are unknown, created as an exigency of the time, for the punishment of crime and self-protection. Theft and murder, by force of circumstance, are regarded by its code as synonymous and convertible terms, and are punished by the same penalty. Of the dire necessity of some such regulation all are satisfied, and the result of its decisions nearly always well received by the most respectable of the community.

CONNECTIONS.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway, running in connection with the Union Pacific, carries passengers to and from Chicago, making the trip in twenty hours. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, now running daily trains a considerable distance west of Des Moines, Iowa, and also the Burlington and Missouri Road, will be completed to Omaha during the present year, making three direct routes from Chicago to Omaha. The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railroad, now almost completed, forming connections with the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the North Missouri, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, gives direct communication by rail with both St. Louis and Chicago. Other roads, projected and in course of construction, will open up new avenues of travel. The regular lines of Missouri river steamers furnish communication between Omaha and St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, Fort Benton, &c.

The Denver Pacific Railroad from Cheyenne, Dakota, to Denver City, Colorado, grading upon which has been already begun, will be completed at an early date as a branch of the Union Pacific, and will open up new regions of country whose traffic and commerce must pass over the Union Pacific road. Until this road is completed coaches will leave Cheyenne daily for Denver, Golden City, Central City, Santa Fe and all other points in Colorado and New Mexico, and will leave Laramie for the Sweet Water mines, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, the Forts and California. The Union Pacific Railroad affords the most speedy, convenient and reliable route for the vast number of emigrants who are continually traveling to the new gold fields, and for the transportation of baggage and freight.

AGRICULTURE.

The Government grants to the Company every alternate section of land for twenty miles on each side of the road, making in all twenty sections, equal to 12,800 acres for each mile of the railroad. For a distance of 1,100 miles, this grant, which is an absolute donation, amounts to fourteen millions and eighty thousand acres. For nearly three hundred miles west of Omaha the railroad follows the valley of the Great Platte; two-thirds of which distance the land has a deep, rich and inexhaustible soil that is ready to yield the industrious farmer abundant harvests of corn, wheat, oats, hemp and tobacco. In this fertile humus the different varieties of the rich and succulent grasses of the prairies flourish luxuriantly, and without a dollar of expense these lands could be at once used as grazing farms. The lands of the Company and the intervening Government sections have been withdrawn from the market, at present; they are not being settled upon beyond the Papillion valley, only twelve miles out, and gives the impression they are not susceptible of cultivation. Outside of these boundary lines and in a few scattered places, already taken up, where farms lie contiguous to the road, the crops bear unquestionable testimony to the fertility of the soil. Through this grand valley the Platte river, a stream not navigable for a canoe, works its devious way, amidst verdant meadows, through mysterious quicksands, in which the enormous volume of its waters is sometimes almost entirely swallowed and though apparently nearly on a level with the surrounding plain never overflows its banks. The long railroad bridge over this turbid and rapid river is not elevated above its shores.

The remainder of the distance named the soil grows light, sandy and gravelly. As the road approaches the granitic formations the soil changes in appearance, and has the color of modelling clay. This is the soil of the plains proper, in which thrive the sage (Artemesia), the grease wood and a few other stinted and gnarled shrubs, extending for hundreds of miles. The plains, in many places where this soil is found, are made desert, not by want of fertility of the ground, but from want of rain and total absence of water. This is clearly demonstrated by observing that at various places, where water is accidentally supplied, the cotton wood (*populus monilifera*), or necklace poplar, grows to considerable size, and around it rank grass, often garnished with beautiful flowers. There is only one mode of cultivation suited to it: by means of irrigation, which can be done where there are adjacent streams. The Celestials, who know no other kind of agriculture, will come along on the first through train, set diligently to work, and no doubt make many of these fearfully barren spots to blossom like the rose under their skillful touch.

Irrigation has been but little tried along the road, yet within some twelve miles of Cheyenne, back of Granite Canyon, there are some very extensive ranches with this kind of system, where the yield of crops seemed incredible. Indeed, the number of agricultural implements sold this season, at Cheyenne, was a matter of great astonishment, as there appeared no place in sight for using them. By the sale of pianos in a given district, it would be unsafe to call it a musical country, for they are everywhere esteemed a useless and elegant article of furniture, but where mowers and reapers find sale, without fear of contradiction, one could positively